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Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:		

VOL. XXXII.—NO. 23.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1882.

THE RESTLESS OCEAN WAVES.

BY J. R. GILDEA.

Still, onward, still, the rolling waves
Come beating to the shore.
In ever murmuring monotone,
A sad refrain they pour;
The restless waves, the rushing waves,
The waves, and nothing more.

Ah! could they bring from far away
His words this day to me.
And write them here 1 pon the sand,
How happy would I be;
Beside the sea, the res less sea,
How happy would I be.

How restless is my bosom now,
More restless than the flow
Of all the waves, the rushing waves
Upon the sands below;
Where oft I pine and would divine
One secret I would know.

The restless wave will ne'er again
Allure me to the strand—
My lover in its depths must be—
Oh God! how can I stand
The feeling blow, this awful blow?
But strong is thy right hand!

Home will I go, and nover more Rome with 1 go, and nover more Come to this lonely place; But p ay to God, that he will still Extend to me his grace. So that I may deserve some day, His peaceful shore to trace.

RELAND

The Land War.

A NEW INDUSTRY?

The Manufacture of Outrages

(By Cable to the N. Y. Sun.)

12 DUBLIN, Jan. 10.—An interesting feature of the struggle in Ireland is the activity of the many associations that have sprung up. It has been almost impossible to let holdings for him to gather crops.

andlords formed an Association for the Protection of Property. Time was when the Byrne, Burgess. For this committee Mr. W. money sent home by Irish emigrants was an E. Whelan, Westport, will act an Secretary, important source of revenue to the landlords, a position which he is eminently well fitted as it helped their tenants to pay the rents; to fill, both with credit to himself and but now the Land League controls this satisfaction to all concerned. This is a source of supply and makes it a terrible list of gentlemen whose very names are weapon of attack. In this emergency the "sufficient guarantee that everything will landlords to looking to England for help. A Property Defence Association has been formed there, and the Lord Mayor of London is leading a movement for subscriptions to the fund. The Duke of Sutherland, who visited this country last year, is one of the active promoters of the movement. The defence fund is used to hire laborers to get in the crops of Boycotted landlords, to bid up the price of property sold under distraint, and aid ejectments.

The Dister peasants whom the Defence Association bring down to the south and west to gather Boycotted crops get 7s 6d a day, which is a big agricultural wage for Ireland, and the Irish papers say that they dawdle over their work so that six of them do not do

the work of an ordinary hired laborer. The Irish people, besides maintaining the Land League, are now maintaining a Prisoner's Political Aid Society. Subscriptions to its funds amounting to £1,950 in one week of December are reported. It has for its object the support in comfort of imprisoned suspects. Besides this organized action for their relief, the people of their own accord look carefully after the interests of the suspects.

On Dec. 10 the neighbors of Patrick Russell, who was sent to Nans jail, gathered with sixty horses and carts to work upon his farm. On the same day the reighbors of Dr. Lennon, in the same jail, got in his potate and turnip crops. A farm of Mr. Pernell is to be ploughed by the voluntary action of his neighbors.

Recently, at the Killimore petty sessions, a man named Donohue, on whose testimony several persons have been convicted of seditions acts, swore that he saw a certain farmer posting up a threatening notice. It was proved that Donohue himself posted the notice. The magistrate committed Donohue for perjury, and a search of his house revealed similar notices and stolen firearms. The fellow had made a trade of creating evidences of guilt to be used against his neighbors.

Dunlin, Jan. 11 .- Mr. Envis, a reporter on Archbishop Croke's paper, Tipperary, at Thurles, has been arrested.

Large quanties of Irish potatoes are being exported to America.

BALLINGOE, Ireland, Jan. 12.— The bodies of process servers Huddy and nephew who recently disappeared, have been found chained together in Lough Mask. Five persons, supposed to be implicated in the mat-

ter, have been ariested.
LONDON, Jan. 12.—It is stated that the report of the finding of the bodies of Huddy and nephew in Longh Mask is a hoax.

A force of 200 military and constabulary carting cats bought at Sheriff's sale. The mob there broke up roads, threw trees across them, and destroyed four bridges. Three hundred and fifty police and military evicted six families at Teconscreesu.

Dunin, Jan. 13 .- The President, Secretary and two members of the Committee of Drum - Church, as deacon and sub-deacon.

callagher Ladies' Langue were jailed in default of bail for holding illegal meetings. Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has returned to Dublin.

The Emergency Committee to-day despatched a messenger by the mail train from Dublin with a bag of writs to be delivered at police stations in Westmenth, Galway, Roscommon and Mayo. While the train was travelling at a rapid speed a gang attacked the messenger in the railway carriage, seized the bag and destroyed the writs.

LONDON, Jan. 16 .- It is understood that the Government has carefully considered the case of the "suspects" who are members of Parliament, and decided that the leaders of the Land League are not entitled to exceptional treatment.

The Bank of England has subscribed £500

THE COMING BAZAAR.

THE CONGREGATION OF ST. EDWARDS' CHUECH, WESTPORT, WILL HOLD ONE DURING THIS MONTH-PRIZES TO BE OFFERED.

We understand that a bazzer and drawing of prizes, in aid of St. Edward's Church. Westport, will take place on the 24th, 25th and 26th of the present month; and that, from the preparations being made for some time past, success will crown the efforts of the ladies and others who have so energetically taken the aff ir in charge. The prizes, forty-one in all, number among them several unusually valuable presents, and, apart from the praiseworthy object of the bazaar, the addition of a bell and spire to St. Edward's Church, terest evidenced in their generous rivalry posal of tickets amongst them, promises alike predicted that the most gratifying and encouraging results will follow from the zeatent committee, namely, Mr. W. H. Fredenbe conducted to an agreeable and straightfoward manner, and that the interests of are at Killcullen's hotel. Four bodies burned ticket purchasers at a distance will be as strictly and scrupulously regarded as the instrictly and scrupulously regarded as the in-terests of those who may be present at the fatally injured. Mary Daniels, residence Sherwood House, 5th Avenue, is badly in-

REVIEW OF MAGAZINES, BOOKS. PAMPHLETS, &c.

proceedings .- Kingston Whig.

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER matried on Wednesday. Valentine is a pamphlets are coming in in numbers, some nephew of Trevor W. Park and was in busifor and some against the proposed act.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for Fobruary has the usual number of well written articles and article on French political leaders well worth also reported that Benator Wagner was perusal.

sued by T. B. Noonau & Co., Boston, at the DONAHON'S MAGAZINE .- This periodical, ischeap price of twenty cents, is improving very much. Original compositions are giving place to clippings, which should never be seen in a magazine of pretension, and what is Byan is now one of its contributors. The quench the flames in vain with water Two issue for February is a fine one.

arms and jammed between the frame work LIGHT ABOUT THE HOUSE WE LIVE IN .-The well known author of "Medical Com. fiames quickly lapped them in their fiery mon Sense," Dr. N. B. Wolfe, of Cincinnati, O., has just published a new book, called wreck looking for his father. J. D. Ransom, "More light about the house we live in!" of the Hoffman House, is missing. The car which is attractively illustrated and abounds in "plain talk, but true," against swallowing drugs into the stomach, for any disease of but at 10 o'clock a wrecking train arthe nose, throat or lungs. It is a wholesome rived from New York in charge of little volume to read, and should be in the Superintendent Lancey, and commenced to clear the track. Of the four bodies hands of every subscriber to THE POST. Send ten cents to the Doctor, and get a copy at Kingsbridge Station, one is that of a woman. Five bodies are at a hotel near the scene of the disaster, one of which is supposed

of it free by return mail. Address as above. Among the illustrated calendars for the coming year which are now making their appearance, that published by D. Lothrop & Co. (price 50 cts.) is by all odds the handsomest and most original in appearance. It the Albany train. Axes were quickly prois called Day after Day, and has been very cured to cut out the men in the telescoped is called Day after Day, and has been very carefully prepared by Rev. Asa Bullard. The name of the day of the week and the date appear on the left hand side of the different he managed to break open one of the windows through which the whole party were slips or leaves in large, fanciful characters, while the other side is occupied with a sacred and a secular proverb, making one of each for every day in the year. The chrome design on the card to which the leaves are attached is artistic in character, and was designed expressly for it. It is intended for hanging upon the wall, the print being large enough

ST. GARRIEL.

to be easily read at a short distance.

A solemn Requiem service was colubrated for the repose of the soul of the late John brakes are down." The first intimation I who was a member of St. Gabriel Total Ab. the air brakes had been suddenly put on. I felt there was something comstinence & Benefit Association. Rev. J. J. Salmon officiated on the occasion, assisted by ing, and I braced myself against the seat.

HUDSON RIVER R.R. ACCIDENT.

New York, Jan. 13 .- The Western Express from Chicago to New York reached Albany 23 minutes late. Owing to the great crowd of legislators and others who desired to leave the capital fifteen additional cars were put on, eight being palace coaches. Two extra engines were also attached and the train to the fund started by the Lord Mayor of London in aid of the Irish property defence fund.

got under way. It was filled with all the men of note and prominence of both the Republican and Democratic parties. The Tammany delegation was about the last to arrive at the depot and as the others cars were filled they took the rear car, the "Empire." In this car were Police Commissioner Nichols, Edward Kearney, Senator Browning, Assemblymen Cullen, Sheeby, Robb, Costello, McManus, Ex-Assemblyman M. F. Holahan and Alderman Levy; also Commissioner of Emigration Utrich, Assemblyman Chapin, of Buffalo, Geo. F. Spinney, of the New York Times, A. W. Lyman, of the Eun, Augusta Bell, Jos. Doyle and two ladies of Albany, name unknown. At East Albany a signal to stop was received and the palace car, "Idlewild," from Troy, was hitched on at the rear of the train. There were some ten persons on this car. Spuyten Duyvil Junction was reached to purchase tickets. The harmony and good will now happily existing in this part of the country, and the keen interest already manifested by Protestants as well as Catholies in the country and the keen interest already manifested by Protestants as well Tarrytown special which lafe Carrytown at as Catholics in the carrying out of Tarrytown special which left Tarrytown at the church improvements mentioned, an in-The latter train was in charge of Conductor with their Catholic neighbors by Liberal Evans. Melins apparently did not signal and substantial aid in the presentation of prizes, and later by the rapid and large diethe curve out of Culien's Cut and struck kinder relations in future and a complete suc-cess for the bazaar. Hence it may safely be predicted that the most continued to the palace car "Idlewild," in which were twelve passengers. The engine ran under the platform into the car and drove the "Idlewild" into the "Empire" with such lous painstaking exertions put forward by the terrific force as to render it necessary to cut esteemed parish priest, Rev. Father Stanton, who, in all church-work, and in the cause of lamps in the parlor cars were upset, and igtemperance, is indefatigable, earnest and un- nited the woodwork and upholstering. The commonly successful. As intimated, the drawing of prizes will last for three days, and the sides of the car and held, while the drawing of prizes will last for three days, and be under the close supervision of a competent committee panels. Mr. W. H. Freden. the twelve passengers in the "Idlewild" nice when a landlord is Boycotted it is difficult burg, Westport; Dr. Preston, Newboro'; Dr. for him to gather crops.

To combat the Land League, the Irish and order to the Processing Processing States and States a Westport; R. Atcheson, Bedford; and Ed. | who was returning from a visit to Vermont, Oliver B. Kealey, stove manufacturer, of Both hands were burned off and the limbs Spring City Pa., had his right arm burned to drawn up, showing the horrible agony the a crisp, and was also burned about the body. Victim endured. The body was brought have taken this way of learning farming, He was taken out alive and died at midwight here on a special train. The bodies of the through their early years have been passed Park Valentine, aged 21. his wife, 18, of following were also brought here :- Park rlong paved streets, and in schools, have Remington, Vt., and a lady supposed to be Valentine and wife, both burned alfrom Philadelphia were killed. Their bodies

to a crisp are at the Kings Bridge Station.

jured, but will recover. It is stated that D.

Valentine and his wife who were killed, were

Miss Gaylord, of North Adams, Mass. They

at least five hundred passengers on the train,

by the two rear cars taking fire, some of the

occupants being roasted to death in the sight

of hundreds. The occupants of houses in the

vicinity of Spuyten Duyvil at once came to

of one car and the colliding engine, and the

embrace. Senator Wagner's son was at the

wood was destroyed. The road is blockaded,

to be that of Mr. Prindle, of Philadelphia.

The engine of the Tarrytown train actually

forced itself into the centre of the rear car of

car, but it seemed as if all efforts would fuil.

The presence of mind of Assembly-

dragged. Two ladies in the telescope were

also rescued. Alderman Levy, F. Holohan,

and others in the forward part of the car got

considerably shaken up, but not badly hurt.

A PASSENGER'S STORY.

immediately all was in flames.

man

Roff came in good place, for

r.ilroad wreck. It was recognized by the personal effects, being itself most to a crisp, but recognized by their faces and clothing; Oliver Oliver Kelly, aged 36, of Spring Valley, is body supposed from the papers, &c., to be that of Rev F M Marshall; Mrs L. Ransom, of the Hoffman House, is Maude Brown, of West 23rd street, face among the killed. It is reported that scalded; also the body of a man half-consumed and utterly unrecognizable. The burned man has been recognized as Briggs, a ness with his tather, one of the wealthiest hotelkeeper on the Kingsbridge road. Heary citizens of Southern Vermont. His wife was Rockenbaugh, who was in the rear car, states were en route for Florida on a bridal tour. It is for help and vainly tried to aid her. He re-Greenburg. It is reported that an unknown

fatally. NEW YORK, Jan. 15 .- Police Commissioner Nichols states that after helping two the assistance of the wounded, and tried to bodies out of the car, he turned to look for Wagner. The car at the spot where be had that long ago time, during vacations, and one seen him last was burning hercely, and out summer with the hired men when a lad of of the fire came the despairing cry, " For sixteen years. He found his lands in the God's sake, help me." With axes and bars occupancy of tenants, who must remain for Nichols and his company attacked the car to tree the imprisoned man, but were driven back by the fire, and the voice was stilled. pensation, than instruction in the use of tools, Edward Cahill states :- "When outside of burned brightly, until every vestige of the the burning car, I heard a voice which I am enough to justify his attempting the managesatisfied was Wagner's. He was crying piteously for help, which we were unable to render. We saw a lady in the "ldlewild" caught by the feet, and hanging head downward. The men got a ladder and climbed to while worked with his men, but soon learned the top, and with water and snow for a time that seventy-five cents, a day would pay a kept the flames from her, but were unable to | better man than he was for holding a plow rescue her." Assemblyman Sheehy was so and that his eyes to overlook the whole work, severely injured as to give his friends cause

New York, Jan. 15.—Brakesman Meling Spuyten Duyvil disaster occurred, says after Mgr. Farrelly, Belleville.......\$ 5 00 though whose carelessness, it is alleged, the Tarrytown train says: "When the Albany there seemed to be a wheel on fire. I spoke.

cars were thrown headlong over the scate; the relatives are nearly distracted. The clergy- | be rendered by this jury.

against him.

stove was upset and so was the water cooler. I man who married the couple will conduct the The excitement was intense for a few minutes, women screamed and men swore. Two or three men were burned severely, says:-Assemblyman Stillwell, of King's Graphic Details or three men were numed severely, says:—Assemblyman Stillwell, of King's County, a pessenger on the 240 train on the cars immediately and went forward to the Albany train. There were three passemblyman Stillwell was not injured in severe conclusion out to the Albany train. There were three passemblyman Stillwell was not injured in senger coaches on our train. I was in the the Sputen Duyvil accident. second, and I suppose a number of the men in the first car must have been burt. As I went forward I saw the rear palace car was badly damaged, the back part was on fire and the cars had apparently been completely telescoped by the engine. He says he distinctly saw a hand and arm extended up out of the blazing car. From shape of the hand and cuff he was almost

sure it was Senator Wagner. The Herald states that George Thompson passenger, said in last night's report to be from St. Louis, was from Luzerne, N.Y. He was not seriously hurt. It is stated that Valentine and his bride were seen talking together in one of the cars. They did not seem to be much hurt, but they did not move. The fire soon reached the spot where they were. The young woman fell first; it appears as if she dropped with heat. First her head sank on the man's shoulder and then they both fell. Secator Jacobs was slightly hurt about the head and thighs. A newspaper man, climbing out through the window, heard the screams of two women and the shouts of men from the extreme rear of the " Empire." Whether they were among that car's passengers or in the forward end of the Idle Wild" is unknown. Assemblyman Monk was pinned between the timbers close to the roof. The roof was pried off with great difficulty. The newspaper correspondent had the universal vecabularly would be made Wild," stated that the brakesman with a light in one hand and, as Valentine believes, with a white light in the other, was standing, not ton feet distant, looking up the track towards Spuyten Duyvil. When the head light of the Turrytown locomotive loomed 200 yards away the brakeman started on the run and began swinging the lanterns. Valentine had just time to leap from the platform and run across the track, when the locomative plunged into the "Idlewild." Several others beside Valentine ran from the car. They must have been Wagner and Lieut.-Governor Barstow, of Vermont, who was in the party of which Valentine were members. He was at the torward end of the train when the accident occurred. It is feared there were more pas-

sengers in the fated cars than there is any New York, Jan. 14. - Senator Wagner's woman has been taken to the 99th street Hospitel burned about the bands, but not

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 15 .- The body of one of the victims of the Sputen Duyvil disaster has been identified as that of J. A. Richards, aged 22, of this city.

the express stopped it was time enough to mile, but he did not consider it necessary. He knew there was a train behind them, admits he had white and red lamps with him, and, it is stated, when he saw the Tarrytown train rapidly approaching, he lost his head

funeral services. New York, Jan. 15 -Au Albany special

WESTERN EXPRESS COMPANY. At a meeting of gentlemen interested in

the Western Express Company Line steamers, beld at Hamilton, Ont., on Saturday, the fol-lowing were present: Messra Currie, of Montreal; Captain J B Fairgrieve, owner of the "Canada"; Charles Myles, owner of the "Thomas Myles" (building); Captain H Zenland, of the "Glenfielas"; Captain S Malcomson, owner of the "Acadia"; Wm Muir, of Port Dalhousie; Mathews, of Toronto, and Robertson, of Hamilton, owner of the "St. Magnus." The routes to be run by the steamers of the line for the season of 1882 were discussed. with the following result :- The "St. Magnua," "Thomas Myles" and "Acadia" will run on the Montreal and Duluth route, the "Glenfinlan" and "Canada" on the Montreal and Chicago route, and the remainder of the boats will do the Montreal and the Lakes Erie and Ontario

UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE.

A French litterateur of the name of Sudre announces a plan for the complete reversal of the divine decision delivered at the Tower of Babel and the formation of a universal language out of the seven notes of music, do, ra, mi, fa, sal, la, st, which are pronounced in the same way by all peoples. All the words in a narrow escape. Valentine, senior, who with compounds of these notes. The mean-imped from the rear platform of the "Idle ing attached to the simple notes themselves would be; do, no; ra, and, mi, or; fa to; sol, it; la, the; si, yes. The feminine would be formed by doubling final vowels e, g, missifu a husband; missifaa, a wife; and plurals by doubling the consonants into final syllables, as fif, a girl; fif, a rils. M. Sundre has de-oided that the adjective shall always follow the substantive; and, according to the dic-tionary which he has compiled, the sentence "We have an incarable government" would read : "Dodo sisotfusol lassidore " M. Sudro is a very interesting person, and he should be encouraged.

FARMING AS AN OCCUPATION. Boys raised in cities and surfeited with

schools, often imagine that they would like to be farmers. Let them follow the example

I have given, only extending it through a whole year, taking the same relative positions that they would be forced to take in learnbody was recovered this morning from the ing any other business. Begin at the bottom, stepping on the lowest rounds of the ladder, ank touching every one, until the ion is reached. This is the way to qualify a man for managing a farm. Young men who made some of our most successful farmers. There is another road that is often taken. clothing; Oliver but not often with lasting satisfaction. Buy, Keely, arm burned off and body dreadfully or otherwise acquire a farm, subscribe for scorched and scalded; D L Ransom, of Mes- | several agricultural papers, purchase books sina, NY, guest at the Hoffman House; a on farming, hire a farmer, purchase a full set of tools and machinery. Learn by experiment, and if your money and zeal last long enough, and you work hard, you will finally marie a good farmer, but your education will be a costly one. I knew a case quite like 99th street hospital telegraphs that one this: A farmer's son was "educated," as people say. He had his four years of classical study allowed him by a rule of the Court and spent nearly his three years in a lawyer's that he escaped through the window. Heard office, when circumstances made it necessary a lady wedged under the seat calling piteously for him to go to his father's house, and assume the management of nearly a one thoukilled and forty more injured. There were collects seeing Miss Brown get on a car at sand acres of land-perhaps one-third of it called "improved"; that is, it had been partly cultivated. Log heaps, piles of stones clumps of bushes, and swampy places adorned the fields. The owner was just twenty-one years old—without other knowledge of practical farming than such as he had acquired in observing the rude processes of one season. He went into the fields with these tenants and worked without other comand devoted the season to trying to learn ment of the farm. The next year he assumed direction. Foremen were not yet invented to help incompetent farmers. He had a team, plow, etc., for his own use, and tor a were worth more than his hands driving a team .- Hon . George Geddes, in American Agriculturis for December.

LETTERS OF " NORAH." The following are the sums received by Mr. Wilson, Treasurer, up to this:-Wm. Wilson ... 10 00

The N. Y. Sun's Washington special says A distinguished New England lawyer has given his opinion freely that in some respects R. H. Stillwell, of Oswego, who was on the and waved both lights, which meant "go it has been made out that Guiteau belongs to Carrytown train says: "When the Albany slow." The signal, if given, would not have a class of criminals whom, when the plea of train passed there it was running fast and given the engineer any idea of the great dan- insanity has been set up, juries have not found ger. Superintendent Forcey, after a personal guilty and have confined as innatics. This have gone to Edenderry to protect persons in St. Gabriel Church on Monday morning to one man in the depot and he said "those investigation, considers Melins responsible is the view taken quite largely by lawyers for the socident. After examination by the and persons who view it as an ordinary case. Lyons, of Bourgeois street, Point St. Charles, had of the danger was feeling that coroner, last night, Melins was locked up. A Lawyers and others specially interested in charge of manslaughter has been made behalf of the criminal express considerable position a much more favorable, reception confidence that the jury will not convict. BENNINGTON, Vt., Jan. 15.—The bodies of Persons who have studied jurous tend towards Bev. Fathers Knox and Fahey, of St. Ann's Then came the crash; men and women in the Park Valentine and wife have arrived. The the opinion that a verdict of guilty will never

1782--1882.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

(A poem composed and delivered on the 12th January instant, at the Victoria Hall, Quebec, by Joseph K. Foran.)

I stood on the shore,
Where the wild billows roar—
'Twas a day towards the noon of the year;
And I bent o'er the wave,
That did boisterously rave,
And I heard the faint sound of a cheer.
Thro' a century it came,
And it still was the same—
Tho' less so ong thro' the distance of years,
'Twas the yell that arose
From our forefathers' foes,
As they heard of the first Volunteers!

Then a vision to save
From the depths of the wave,
Came forth and shone over the sea;
It swept on the blast,
Towards the days of the nst,
I felt that my spirit was free
To glance at the days,
When a million of rays,
Shone over "Green Erin of Tears,"
And I saw in the van
Of regenerate man,
The day of the first Volunteers!

As it gleam'd on my eye,
I saw Grattan pass by,
His forehead as bright as of yore,
And by him there stood
The immortatione—Flood,
On, upward the vision did soar;
Methonght that I knew,
By his glance. Motyneux,
And Lucas, the stay of our lears;
When in proad, grand relief,
Past the noblest chief—
Charlemant—of the first Volunteers.

Twas "Dungamon that spoke.
From my d cam I woke,
From my d cam I woke,
To see that a century had gone,
Since a rin first knew.
That her sons were not few,
To strike for the fame that had flown;
A century has fled—
It is now with the dead—
Yet still lives "Old E in of tears."
Let us pledge then to night,
That her wrong be made right,
While we drink to the flest Volunteers.
P. S.—The name is dedicated to St. Pe 'Twas " Dungaanon that spoke."

P.S.—The poem is dedicated to St. Patrick's Literary Institute of Quebec.

COMMENTS AND CLIPPINGS.

Leather is the sole support of men, and no hiding the fact.

A small boy with a man's clothes on may be called a fellow of loose habits - Phila. A woman lately attempted to commit sui-

cide in New York by swallowing a pair of stockings.

Three millions of women are earning wages in various trades and industries in England and Wales. Hon. A. H. Stephens, who is now 70

years old, has never read a fairy story, and until the other day never heard of "Clnderolla." A. O'Connell, of Helona, Montana, met

with an accident that is perhaps without a parallel. While sneezing ne tractured one of his ribs. Mr. Cyrus W. Field has made a final ac-

counting of the fund for Mrs. Garfield. The total sum subscribed amounts to \$361,891.72. "Only ladies allowed to smoke here" is the significant notice to be seen in many of the depots of the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Railroad.

an Englishman, "thousands of our middle class would be unable to find any remunerstive career." A Blissfield man who was charged with

"Were it not for our Indian Empire," says

assault and hattery defended the case on a plea of "emotional insanity brought on by being called a d-d liar." The Courts of San Francisco granted 354

decrees of divorce during the year just closed, a proportion to the inhabitants of the city vastly larger than even New England tolerates. BISMARCK AND "OUR FRITZ."

BERLIN, Jan. 16 .- There are signs of unpleasantness between Bismarck and the Crown Prince.

BANK OF P. E. ISLAND.

Sr. John, N. B, Jan. 13 .- A Charlottetown despatch says the stockholders of the suspended Bank of Prince Edward Island met vesterday. Hon. Jno. Longworth, the President, was in

the Chair. The report submitted referred to the unaccountable conduct of the cashier, and admitted that through this means the Bank had lost \$300,000. It suggested the ap-pointment of a Committee to investigate the affairs of the Bank, and formulate a scheme to meet the emergency. Mr. Jack, cashier, protem., read a statement, showing that the liabilities of the Bank at the present time ---: 819W

Capital, \$120,000; notes in circulation. \$264,000; due depositors, \$463,000; due other banks, \$213,000; surplus, \$48,000. Total, \$1,108,000. The total assets of the bank are, according to the books, \$1,109,000, of which \$41,000 only is in cash.
A lively discussion followed, and the negli-

gence of the directors was severely denounced. by the shareholders, many of whom are disposed to blame the loose management more than the incompetent cashier. The stockholders were of opinion that before a Committee was appointed the Directors should declare how much they would contribute towards the lost \$300,000. Counting in the amount of the abscording chashier's security, \$26,000, and the surplus of \$48,000, the sum to be made up would be \$216,000. The Directors finally agreed to make up \$700,000 outside of their liabilities under the Bank charter. If it were concluded best that the Bank should resume business. the payment of this sum would reduce the amount to be made up by the shareholders to \$146,000. The shareholders gave this prothan the first, and a committee was appointed to investigate the accounts, make a proposition, and report at a meeting to be should hold. The distriction of the state of the st

3.35 LOUIS ENELL

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BEAUTY'S DAUGHTERS!

By THE DUCHESS.

CHAPTER XLI.

Ros. "By my troth, and in good earnest, and so God mend me, and by all pretty caths they are not dangerous, if you break one jot of your promise, or come one minute behind your hour, I winthink you the most pathetical break promise, and the most hollow lover, and the most nuworthy ofher you call Rosalind, that may be chosen out of the gross band of the unfaithful; therefore heaver my censure, and keep your therefore beware my censure, and keep your promise." As You Like It.

By yonder moon, I swear you do me wrong. -Merchant of Venice.

MRS. CHARTERIS, having for once in her life essayed to do a good action and succeeded therein, is naturally oppressed with a sense of her own virtue. At present she is very honestly in love with herself and her politic treatment of what she is pleased to term an "unlikely situation," and plainly regards berself in the light of a wily diplomat.

With Fancy to possess a happy thought means to be conversational. She must impart it. And, as she is staying with Cyclamen for the few days they both intend to remain in town preparatory to their flight into the country, the latter has rather a bad time. Indeed, when she has for the fourteenth time discussed amicably, and with a futile hope that it will be the last, the subject of Lady Blunden's reconciliation with her husband, she loses all patience, and refuses indignantly to listen to a fifteenth recital of how it was

No, it is too much; she cannot, indeed! There is a limit to all things, especially to human forbearance, and she simply won't hear any more of it. No one can feel more heartfelt joy than she at the cessation of hostilities between dear Kitty and Sir John, but really it is quite within the borders of possibility to hear too much of even a good thing
And of course that letter was admirable—

undoubtedly quite everything it ought to have been-and did its work to perfection. No doubt it was the most perfect marvel of wit. and tact, and cleverness combined, that ever yet was penned; but now that she (Cyclamen) has chee fully and gladly acknowledged it to be such, surely there is nothing more to be said about it; and repeating things over and over again is very wearying to the constitution. Doesn't Fancy think so?"

Also she can fully uuderstand how proud a person might feel who, having squandered a whole lifetime in an abyss of folly (here Fancy rises threateningly), at last achieves one small atom of good, and that by accident; still, modesty is an admirable quality; and it death has been rude enough to remove one's trumpeter it would perhaps be advisable at all hazards to secure the services of another, and not go rbout the world blazoning one's own fame, and—

"Cyclamen!" says Fancy, laying her hand on her shoulders, "another word and I shall shake you into little bits."

At which they both laugh, and Fancy for three hours afterwards smothers her desire for conversation on the all engrossing topic.

Cyclamen had telegraphed to Arthur to an nounce their return to town the morning after smile as belies her words. Fancy's visit to Laxton. Yet two, three days have gone by since that, and neither tale nor tidings of Arthur have been recived. Fancy, at first surprised had then grown indignaut, and now has reached the secret though hon-estly anxious state of mind. It is unconceivable-nay, according to her experience, an unheard of thing-his silence and neglect. If indeed he has grown tired of her (here she frowns and flings her book impatiently aside) and found another he can love better (here the tears grow within her eyes), at least he might have the scant courtesy to write, and SBY EO.

This is the third morning since the telegram was sent, and still no sign. Fancy is sitting in Cyclamen's morning-room, pensive ly wondering what on earth it can all mean. when the door opens, and lo! on the threshold appears the recreant knight himself in mopria persona.

Fancy flushes warmly, and, rising extends to him long before he reaches her-with a view to keeping him at a proper distance-a most unfriendly hand. Her lips are unloving, her eyes are unkind.

"I am so sorry you made such greatihaste," she says, in a tone ominously polite.

Now, Arthur has been dreaming of a widely different reception. He has heavily bribed the driver of the fleet hansom that conveyed him from the station to risk life and limb in a desperate effort to outdo the original Jehu and bring him swiftly into the presence of his beloved. Yet now that he is here he is conscious of a sense of disappointment almost overpowering. When a man has been for hours looking forward to a warm caress, a glad smile, a welcoming glance, and is met instead with a cold stare and the freezing pressure of lovely but unwilling fingers, I

fancy it rather takes it out or him. Mr. Blunden at all events is awe stricken, and standing literally at arm's length (her eves forbid his advancing even one step near. er), looking crushed and miserable, and filled with a vague wonder as to what may be going to happen next.

"I hope you have had some good hunting," says Mrs. Charteris, still awfully polite. "I was cruel to drag you up to town in the middle of it." "I wasn't dragged," says Arthur, uncertain

of her meaning; "I came of my own free will because I was dying to come." "Did the southerly wind forsake you?" de-

mands she, with malicious innocence. "I never thought about the wind. I havenot been hunting for the last two days," re-

turns he warmly. "What! did all your hunters come to grief ?"-with a languid, provoking uplifting of her heavily fringed lids.

"Did you receive my telegram?" asks he quickly, some inspiration seizing i im. "I received neither letter, nor telegram, nor

message of any description,"-coldly. "You had mine, of course?" "A telegram from Lady Cyclamen-yes telling me of your arrival in town; and I an-

swered it to you—to your house, thinking you were there. Did none of your servants send it to you? "I don't believe they know of my being in

town "-in a tone the faintest degree more cordial-the very faintest. "I have not been to South Audley Street since my return."

"Then you don't understand anything?" exclaims he, eagerly, light breaking in upon him. "Let me explain. Did you think I wasn't in a hurry to see you again? Wat a thought! Last Tuesday, Duncan's boy-you know that pretty lad their hearts are so set on ?-came to utter smash on the huntingfield, knocked in some of his ribs, and broke his arm, and was carried home to his mother all but dead."

"Ob, poor, poor woman!" says Mrs. Charteris, growing pale, and drawing a step neur. er to him.

"There was no end of a sensation, as you

then in their fear and agony, not knowing if getting measured, and chalked, or whatever the poor little chap would live or die?" they do to you.

Could I do that ?" "I should never have forgiven you if you had," with impulsive warmth. "Go on.

He lives? He is better?" "Yes-better. I telegraphed to you the moment I had your message, and this morning, as the doctors pronounced him out of immediate danger, I ran up to town."

"Poor little fellow! How dreadful for Mrs. Duncan! Are you sure he will recover? asks she, full of pity, going quite close to him this time.

"Yes. I hope he will be all right in time I hope so. He is such a plucky little lad, and so lovable. What was it you thought, Fancy?"-taking her hands gravely. "That I did not care to come?"

"Well, something like that. At least I said to myself, 'Hunting hath charms.'" "As if I should name the best run I ever saw in the same day with five minutes of haste.

"Shouldn't you?"—archly. "Then I have actually met with one man who can love me a great deal better than his horse, and immeasurably dearer than his dog! I'm flattered." "I love you a thousand times better than

anything on earth; and you know it," returns he, slowly, yet with exceeding warmth. "I don't. I can't bring myself to believe it," declares she, with a provoking glance up-

wards and a pretended pout, that renders her absolutely irresistible. "Why?" says Arthur, eagerly. "Because"-coquettishly-" you have been

here nearly ten minutes, and-" Yes ?" "You have never once kissed me," mur-

murs she-most unfairly, considering all things. "My darling, how could I, when every glance you gave threatened to slay me?

"If I am unjust, and dishonest, and unkind, as your words seem to imply, I wonder you stay with me. Why don't you say a harder thing still and tell me I am ugly? And-I shan't have a whole bone left in my hand, you know, if you insist on holding it

staying here, I am going to spend the day with you. I'm going to dine with you. Nothing on earth shall induce me to leave this house until the night is far advanced.'

"For what sin am I so beay ly punished?" demands she, in a deplorable voice. "What ly angry.

But he has her in his arms by this time, and has kissed her, not once, but many times. Whereupon she says, promptly, on finding herself at length released,-

"Now consider me dreadfully angry." But she says it fondly, and with such a radiant

the tire and each other, and begin a softly worded conversation about everything under the sun, and especially the intense misery they imagined they endured while parted one

Brookes. This will enable him to see her daily and take her for long delightful tete-a tete rides, and so on, until they can go down ter it comes from, but may I ask why you to Wiltshire, where they have both been in- laugh?" vited to stay with the Luttrells.

on better terms," he says, presently, in a

light laugh. She has, of course, long ere this confided to him the entire story of the grand reconciliation scene, of the triumphant means some absurd matter, and---

brain. I could not think about it. It is too improbable. We shall never quarrel,-

"Then we shall be the dullest pair in Christendom. The sun would be unbearable, you know, but for the summer breezes. But to return; don't you think Lady Bounden ought to be very grateful to me? Considering her dislike to me was based from first to last on purely imaginary grounds, I feel she ought to be ready now, at any mom-

her on this and every other subject, as he would with equal empressement were she ntterly in the wrong.

"You see you are so much prettier than she is," he says, in an apologetic tone. The apology is meant for Kitty. Oh that Kitty could but hear him! Evidently, according to Mr. Blunden's lights, the fact of one woman's possessing more beauty than another is sufficient to cause everlasting rancor in the breast of her to whom Mother Nature has been least kind.

. Oh, no, I am not, indeed," profests Fancy, who is quite pleased nevertheless. "She is quite lovely; I am only pretty. Of course you, you silly boy, think me perfection,"with a benevolent smile. "But prejudiced opinion never counts. If Cyclamen was here she would sneer you down in no time."

change my opinion. In my eyes you are, and always will be, the 'queen rose.'"

fingers fondly into his. "Few will agree with you. Cyclamen thinks Lady Blunden quite a vision of beauty-a thing to dream of, and so on. I'm so sorry, by the way, that you have missed Cis this morning. She had to go out early, and won't be back. I fear, for some hours."

the heart's core at this news, and lies fearful-.y--and, what is worse, unsuccessfully-in such expression.

tarradiddle. "So it was. I confess it," says Blunden.

'A most unmitigated lie." "Rude boy. Do you know"-glancing at the clock-"I must go into town myself presently? I have an appointment at my dressmaker's. I positively haven't a decent

Mr. Blunden. "Well, take me with you, will you? I shall get into low spirits if you remay imagine; and in the middle of it came | move yourself out of my sight. I dare say I

"I don't mind if you do come," says Mrs. Charteris, graciously. So he goes.

CHAPTER XLII.

Come, come, a hand from either Let me be blest to make this happy close; 'Twere pity two such friends should be long foes."

-Two Gentlemen of Verona.

DANDY DINMONT is at the Towers; Brandy Tremaine is at Laxton. "At daggers drawn," is a pleasing and truthful figure of speech in which to describe their relations towards each other. They have never been tace to face since that last uncomfortable night at Twickenham, when something momentous and analogous happened to both.

Sheer dislike to meeting his sometime friend has kept Dinmont, since his return to the country, from visiting Gretchen, who has been, and always will be, among those dearest your society!" replies he, with flattering to his heart. But one morning a stinging and well-directed remark from the unflinching Flora bearing boldly on the subject of cowardice, and heavily larded with the word 'afraid," sends him round to the stables and into the saddle, and well on the road to Laxton, almost before he knows what it is he intends doing.

Arrived there, he makes his way up-stairs and into a room, where, of course (it being just the sort of thing that would happen, Fate being of a mischievous turn, and so prone to play pranks with her poor helpless victims), he finds Brandy alone.

Mr. Tremaine is lost in a perusal of the Times. He is half smothered in its dull and unpleasantly-scented sheets; but, hearing a sound behind him, and firmly believing the door has opened to admit Sir John, whom he has been expecting, he flings down the paper, and rising, turns to greet him with a seraphic smile.

Tablean ! It is a smile of short duration In fact, it melts like dew beneath the morning sun. It is nowhere in no time. On seeing Dinmont, his whole expression -- erstwhile so benignundergoes a rapid change; indeed the sudden transition from "sweetness and light" to gloom and sourness is not only startling but almost tragic. The open dislike he would have shown at any time at his rival's presence is now increased tenfold by reason of his having been cheated into welcoming him

with a smile. "You! I thought you knew I was here," he says, wrathfully, regarding Dandy with indignant eyes. And that young gentleman takes fire on the spot.

"Certainly I did," he replies, promptiy. "But I could not allow your presence, however distasteful, to prevent my calling on your unfortunate sister."

"I have yet to learn, sir, why my sister is to be considered as unfortunate,,' "She is yours, isn't she?" asks Dinmont

calmly. This is the "refort discourteous" with a vengeance. Brandy's color rises. "You always were first class at riddles, you know," he replies, with a fine show of con-

temptuous disgust. "Glad you are equal to my last," says Dandy, gazing pensively at a tiny tea cup belonging to the time of Queen Anne that rests on

a table near him. "I should be a poor lot if I wasn't equal to more than that," says Brandy. "I flatter myself I'm equal to most things; and I rather take it I'm more then a match for you, at all events. By the bye, it just strikes me I haven't seen you since that last night at Twickenham."

Here he stops, and, after an apparent strug-gle with good taste, gives way to wild mirth, -or at least a capital imitation of it.

"You seem amused," says Dandy, sadly

open satire, " but, do you know, I have quite the same thing any day." a horrid trick of laughing when I am amused. Odd, isn't it? So uncommon! I was thinking of your costume and your figure generally on that last festive occasion when I had theer-pleasure of seeing you. If I were you. you know," with another and a still more offensive chuckle, "I shouldn't go in for "Crocodile's tears Royalty again. It didn't fit you. I expect friend, unrelentingly. you aren't destined to grace a throne; so, if you are wise, for the future chuck it up. Your sceptre didn't by any means show the temporal power.' Several times as I watched it and you my blood ran cold. I thought you were going to trip over it and measure your length on the ground. And that"mockingly-" would have been 'a dainty dish to lay before 'Mrs. Charteris. 1 can almost hear her laugh."

"I did hear her laugh at you," returns Mr. Dinmont, mildly. "She wanted to know where you got your trousers, and if that fellow at Hengler's lent 'em to you. She said the clown's dress became you a merveille; and she made some remark, I remember, ahout your being 'to the manner born.' She is amusing when she likes, and can talk well, and to the point, which is everything.'
"And when did she say all this? And

where?" demands Brandy, black with rage, yet affecting a sneer. "Been to see her lately? She is home, I hear. You used to be very fond of calling on her at one time."

"So I used."—with unruffled calm—"and was always received by her very kindly." "So you used to say,"—unpleasantly, and with a shrug. "Not that I myself could ever see much of the open arms business about

"Oh, I never meant for a moment to insinuate that she was in the habit of embracing me," says Mr. Dinmont, with a slight grin, whose turn now it is to laugh grimly, his companion's temper being "absent with

out leave." There is a pause. Brandy is making a vain but meritorious effort to bring his small fair mustache within reach of his teeth-with him an unfailing sign that he means mischief. He is evidently meditating on some crushing blow calculated to smash his rival. since! You are infatuated"-slipping her His rival, with his arm on the mantel piece and his eyes fixed gloomily upon the coals beneath, is as evidently preparing a crushing

rlow for him. Presently, Tremaine, turning so as to face

him, says, sneeriugly,—
"I think, if I remember rightly, that day before Lady Monckton's ball you told me you Mr. Blunden expresses himself grieved to meant to propose to Mrs. Charteris the following evening. Of course"—in a doubting tone, yet with some secret anxiety—" you

kept your word?" "Yes, I did," says Dandy, stoutly, removing to face the fee with bayonets fixed.
" You—proposed to her?"

"I have said so,"—indignantly. "Didn't you hear me? By the bye, did you keep to your word that night? You too declared your intention of trying your luck." Tremaine hesitates.

"Oh, you funked it, did you?" pays Dandy, with withering scorn. "No, I did not," exclaims Brandy, stung in to confession; "I too proposed to her that night, and-

"She refused you." "She did,"—desperately -and "-with th

positive air of one who knows-" she refused you too !" "Ignominiously," returns Mr. Dinmont

"No! you don't say so?" says Brandy eagerly, forgetting his anger, forgetting every, thing, in his excitement; then, as though the quotation is forced from him, he says, dole.

"Ob, serpent heart, hid with a flowering

Then follows a dead but eloquent silence and then their eyes meeting-as though un-

"Was she very bad to you?" asks Dandy, after a moment or two, during which they have drawn much closer to each other. Ther have grown solemn again, but active hostilities are plainly at an end, and the flag of truce

"But what did she do?" one point it may be said that she roared!" says

Mr. Tremaine gloomily. "She did the same to me," says Dandy, in low tone; and then they both feel there is no

"And for five months we have been be friends because of this woman!" says Brands regretfully, looking at the carpet.

will let any ill feeling between us end her now, this moment," says Dandy, earnestly. "With all my heart," says Tremaine, warm ly, extending his hand, which, is gladly accepted. Indeed, being only boys still, they look as if they would dearly like to indulge

holds them speechless. thing I should like to tell you; but I'm afraid

"Say on, old man. I feel as if I could fo give you anything just now." "Well (I'm ashamed to confess it), but I-the fact is, I said awful things of you to Mrs

"Is that all?" cries his friend, evidentl much relieved. "I am very glad to hear it Now you are bound to forgive me. Wh you never could have said half as bad thing

This is so eminently satisfactory that this

"After all," says Brandy with enthusiasr one friend is better than twelve lovers.' "Than twenty! Better than forty, y mean. Better than forty thousand, says Ma Dinmont, with touching conviction.

"She may marry any one she chooses, is me," says Dandy, calmly. "I've done wit her forever.

'If she slights me when I woo, I can scorn and let her go; For if she be not for me, What care I for whom she be?'

I think those very sensible verses. You don't catch me spooning after any woman again in a burry. The whole lot of 'em aren'

This seems a crowning cross in Dandy's eye "I hardly ever saw a prettier woman," say Brandy, with a taint sigh for glories past. "Mere trick of the imagination," declare Dandy, stoutly, who, though apparently it most afflicted whilst the love-fever lasted, now the quickest to recover. "Blue eyes, is

"Pray pardon me," says Brandy, with hair, creamy skin, rose lips, Greek nose-

beliave they were the other thing." "Crocodile's tears; onions," retorts E

"And when she smiled-

". The better to eat you, my dear, like the "Do you know, Dandy, after all, I thin you are a right sensible fellow?" says Brand and a complete adieu to sentiment. "And

"Come and let us find Gretchen," say Brandy, suddenly, "I dare say she is som where—in the next room, probably, with Ker He moves towards the door, and Dandy for lows him. About half way he pauses and no gards his friend earnestly. "Tell you whi it is, old man" he says, affectionately slippin his arm round Dandy's neck in the fashio that belonged to the early days of their &

"Not more glad than I am," says Dinmon with considerable fervor, meeting and press. ing warmly the hand that rests upon h

shoulder. "But look here," says Brandy, thoughtfull "we'll have to meet her again, you knowbound to in the spring, or perhaps sooner, an

ed. "Simplest thing in the world. Crow ed room. Old dowager just in front of you Impossible to get at any one. Set up an er glass and swear one's sight is bad. The is so common now no one cares to investigate it. And eyeglasses do you know, lo rather form."

"I dare say,"—pensively. "One can sways bow, too, and pass on, if recognition inevitable. She has behaved hanged badly us," says Brandy, a deep sense of injury re dering his tone stern; "and if ever I have to misfortune to meet her anywhere, nothing earthly shall induce me to be civil to her."

ly. "I like your spirit; I feel just like the myself. If"-says Mr. Dinmont, with slog malice "I was in a room with her foreven shouldn't dream of opening my mouth

Almost as these defiant words pass the lips they enter the next room through tolding doors. And there—seated on a lo chair near Kenneth's couch, smiling and gi as of old-to their everlasting chagrin the behold-Mrs. Charteris!

Both young men change color. There a decided pause, and then Brandy's face I laxes into its usual charming smile. Dinmont follows suit. Beauty's eyes and h little, flattering start of pleased recognition



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WEEKLY PAPER

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your telegram; and how could I leave them shall be able to put in mytime whilst you are

Fancy, is this just, or honest, or even kind?

much longer." "It's mine," says Arthur, audaciously; "I shall hold it as long as I like. And as to

have I done that this burden should be laid upon me? Do you really mean it? Am I indeed fated to endure your society all day? Well, if so I suppose I most only make the test of the situation and be civil to you. To begin, then-you may kiss me once-only once, mind, or I warn you I shall be dreadful-

After this they draw their chairs close to

from the other. Then she tells him she is going down to stay with the Brookes, at which he decides on putting in the next two weeks at the Blundens', who live about four miles from the

"But I wish you and Lady Blunden were rather regretful tone. "Well, I'm sure she ought to regard me now with a favorable eye," says Fancy, with a

by which it was effected, and of her own glorious part therein. "Just think, if you and I were to quarrel and separate all about "That is just what would never enter my

never.

ent, to receive me with open arms. Don't you? Of course he does. He entirely agrees with

"All the Cyclamens in the world could not

"What did I say about prejudice a moment

"I don't believe you," says Mrs. Charteris, Yes, I did," says Dandy, stoutly, remov-with a merry laugh. "That's what I call a ing his arm from the mantel piece, and turn-

gown-not one fit to be seen in-in which to go to the Brookes." - bely "I never knew a woman who had," says

with a deep groan.

ully. "Oh, despiteful love -inconstant

womankind!" But Mr. Divmont is not to be outdone even

in quotations.

face!" he murmurs, as though unconscious

able to help it or control themselves-they both break into hearty, healthy laughter.

is floating. " Bad 'doesn't name it," says Brandy.

shouldn't have believed it of her." "She laughed! Positively laughed! At

thing left to forgive.

If you are as sorry for all that as I am, you

"Look here, Tremaine," says Dandy, at length, growing very red. "There is some

Charteris," winds Dinmont, with a rush.

time they ignore the shame and embrace each other on the spot.

worth half I've gone through. Give you me Lonor," says poor Dandy, growing pathet. "my clothes haven't fitted me for weeks!

muses Brandy, still regretful. "Eyelashes, I suppose?"
"Sometimes"—sadly—"she had tears them. They looked genuire; it is hard

"To show her teeth-"She looked as if she meant to saybriskly, with a marvellous change of manus

begin to think we are both well out of it

"'To be wise, and love, exceeds man might," says Mr. Dinmont, sententiously.

-what shall we do about that, eh? Aw "Notat all," says Mr. Dinmont, undisms

have proved too much for both. "So awfully gla to see you, don't y (Continued on Third Page.)

in a good hug but for the shame of the thing Yet now that peace has been restored, great restraint suddenly falls upon them an

you will find it very hard to forgive."

to her of me as I said of you."

"She is going to marry Blanden, 1 hear says Brandy.

"There was something about her eyes-

But what horrid fools we made of our

quaintance, "I'm right down awfully glad; be friends with you again."

ward, won't it? What?"

"You're right," replies Dandy, applauding

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"This is an unexpected pleasure, I'm sure,"

says Dandy, with suppressed effusion and a tender glance at the " flowering face" that hides the "serpent heart." After which, catching each other's eyes, they have much ado to keep from giving way to the desire for laughter that is consuming

them. "How on earth did she come here?" say Tremaine, taking Dandy apart into a window " Don't know, I'm sure; haven't the faint

est ides," returns that youth, faintly. But I have. So I shall explain.

CHAPTER XLIII.

All yet seems well, and if it end so meet, The bitter past, more welcome is the s weet. -All's Well that Ends Well.

Ir is unnecessary, and, I should think, utter waste of time and ink, to tell you that on the day Mrs. Charteris leaves town to visit the Brookes, Mr. Blunden also takes the train to seek the seclusion that the country

grants. This arrangement rather pleases Fancy who at any time infinitely profers another's society to ner own, and is as near unhappiness as her sunny nature will permit when debarred from giving free expression to her sentiments.

She chatters unrestrainedly during the entire journey, and laughs, too, with such unfeigned merriment and lightness of heart at andy every passing thought as draws down upon her the scowls of two painfully plain, and therefore doubtless strictly moral, young women who are seated at the other end of the carrisge. They are reading the "Quiver" and the "Leisure Hour" as though their lives depended upon their getting to the last page before the expiration of their journey. Only twice do they draw breath to ask each other if the magnificent scenery they are

passing through isn't "very pretty."
Arrived at Laxton, Arthur sees Mrs. Charteris into the carriage that awaits her, and then pauses irresolutely before closing the door, as though undecided what to do next. He glances first at the dog-cart, that stands ready for him in the distance, and then at Mrs. Charteris.

"Do you know you will have to pass Lax. ton Hall on your way?" he says presently, with a mean but futile effort at deception. "I think (should like to see Dugdale, if you will take me so far. He will send me over to Jack's afterwards."

"You will drive there in the dog-cart, can't you?" asks she, with an unkind pretence at innocence.

"I hate dog-carts," says Mr. Blunden, without a blush. "I simply abhor them. Worst things out in my opinion. And you have lots of room in there." I suppose I am never to be rid of you,

returns she, making a little move. "Well," -drawing her skirts aside-" come then." So they drove to Laxton; and on the way Fancy awakes to the thought that she too

would like to see Dugdale, and very specially Mrs. Dugdale. "Won't it look rather pronounced, our arriving together like this?" she says, with a

faintly amused laugh. "Not that I am afraid of her. She knows I am engaged to you, and, besides she never thinks hard things From a woman this is praise indeed.

At Laxton they are admitted. Yes, Mrs. Dugdale is at home. The servant seads the way, and they follow, through two halls and an anteroom, to pause finally before a certain door. It is thrown open; and Fancy, making a step forward, finds herself face to face not only with Gretchen, and K nneth, and Flora Tremaine but also with Sir John and— Lady Blunden.

Some people are easily put out of countenance, others cannot be disconcerted at all, or, if they can, at least possess the charming ack of concealing their weakness. For one instant Fancy feels confused-for so slight and swift an instant that no one is aware of it -then, moving gracefully forward, she re ceives with smiling calm Gretchen's very gracious welcome. To Kenneth she says something excessively pretty, and, then, turning slowly, contronts Lady Blunden.

"How d'ye do?" says Kitty, gently, if coldly, holding out her band. Whereupon Mrs. Charteris murmurs some other phrase equally unmeaning in a tone quite as civil and quite as cold; and then Artbur comes to the rescue. Every one draws a little breath, and listens to what he has to say with a most flattering, because most unusual, display of interest; and presently some one laughs (I am almost sure it is Fancy herself); after which the ice being broken, conversation once more flows

Kenneth, who is lying on a couch, is much exercised in his mind; the fear that Mrs. Charteris may teel herself somewhat out in the cold distresses his kindly nature.
"Mrs. Charteris do not sit there," he says,

in his most spoiled-child tone. "I want to speak to you; and, though infinitely better than when last I had the good fortune to see you, I am so browbeaten, and tyrannized over, by a person who shall be nameless, that I cannot go to you. Have pity on me. Here is a pretty chair quite close to me; do not refuse to occupy it.'

Fancy laught and, going over to him, sinks into the cory lounging chair he has pointed out, and it is almost at this instant that Brandy and Dandy make their valiant entry. . "How pleased you two boys look!" says Gretchen, presently, noticing with real de-

light the fact that a fresh bond of friendship has been sealed between them. "Yes," says Brandy, gayly, ' " glad as birds are that get sweet rain at noon. \ That's Swin-

burne, isn't it?" "They've made it up," says Miss Flora, slowly, examining the late belligerents with a

"You mistake," returns Brandy, calmly, though secretly much annoyed; "we are not made up at all; we neither powder nor paint, nor have we as yet learned to worship at the shrine of that inestimable person named Allen. We don't require it. Nature to us has been

"I know all about it," persists Flors, unflinchingly, and speaking with all the air of one who is cognizant of a mighty secret, and who is not only prepared to divulge at a moment's notice, but positively dying to do so.

"You generally do know more than you ought to know," mutters Brandy, with sup-pressed indignation but much wisdom, with drawing from the contest.

Kitty has been standing apart for some minutes. Sir John, Arthur, and Dugdale are deep in some momentous argument that bears on setter paps. Gretchen is busily en gaged restoring peace between Flora and Brandy.

Fancy, seeing all this, rises quickly from her seat, and, going up to where Kitty is standing, says comething in a low tone. As she speaks, her fair face flushes, and an expression that is almost entreaty grows within

her eyes. Kitty pales a little, and, laying her handwith the old involuntary gesture—upon her bosom, makes her some quick reply. Nobody can hear what is being said. No one is heed- | place.

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know 23 says Brandy, positively beaming on ing. Presently, as Fancy still speaks, Kitty's the specimen of "inconstant womankind" be face changes, grows troubled, and at last tears show themselves within her velvety eyes. Fancy holds out her hand; and Kitty, taking it willingly, holds it for a little while and presses it warmly.

"Then we are friends," says Fancy, in s soft tone, that trembles ever so slightly. "Yes—yes, indeed; it was all a mistake," returns Kitty, in a low voice. Then turning to her husband, she says, has-

"You must help me to persuade Mrs. Charteris to come and stay with us when her visit at Brookville is at an end. Arthur "-with a faint smile-" will perhaps, stay on with us, and try to make the country a little less dull

"I'm sure I hope you will come to us," says Sir John, heartily, addressing Fancy, and looking surprised, but very pleased.

Every one is pleased, especially Gretchen. Brandy and Dandy exchange a sly wink behind their backs, which, being intercepted by the indefatigible Flora, draws from her lips a dignified rebuke.

"It is a charming arrangement," says Gretchen, when Fancy has accepted the invitation. "You make me almost regret"—laying her hand with a fond pressure, and a glance of ineffable tenderness, upon Kenneth's shoulder-" that I must leave you all and go to Italy. But perhaps "-with a passing look at Arthur and Fancy-"some of you will follow us there before long."

"Do; come, all of you," says Kenueth, pathetically, "if only to keep us from boring each other to death."

"I should like to go immensely," says Miss Tremaine, advancing from the background that being a position she very seldom affects. "No! You don't say so!" exclaims Bran-dy, enthusiastically. "Well, you shall go then, and I shall be your escort. Let us start at once. It is no distance; just a nice little walk."

"I wonder whether it will be Hanwell or Colney Hatch?" murmurs Miss Flora, in a dreamy tone, meant to wither, and with a glance of lively scorn.

Kitty, turning to Mrs. Charteris, says, with a little fond blush-

"You have not seen my baby yet, I think. I brought him with me to-day, to let his auntie see him. You know she is his second mother. Come up-stairs with me, and I will

After which, if any woman thinks the re-conclliction is not quite complete, all I can say is, she knows nothing about it.

And so-down with the curtain, and lights out! The play is over, and the poor players flit like pale ghosts into the gathering darkness. Will you-so I ask you-give them a kind thought? With this request, "I kiss your hand, and so leave you."

THE END.

One peculiar charact ristic of Fellows Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites is its power of decomposing the food in the stomach, rendering digestion and assimilation more easier. This partly accounts for the rapidity with which patients taken on flesh while using the article.

"SPARKLING STREAMLET."

Rivers in whose waters wide,
Stirs the pulse of Ocean's tide,
Swift increasing from thy source,
Whither dost thou speed thy course?
"To the sea my wavelets roll,
Streams my source, and this my goal.
Morial! would'st thou learn of me?
Calm fulfil thy destiny."

Crystal streamlet, river grand, Who your wond'rous being plann'd? Who that circling form enchains? Who you rippling wave sustains? From the deep blue sea we come, Thence our birth and that our home, Learn of us the lesson givin Learn of us the lesson giv'n, Live to Him who lives in Heav'n."

Father is Getting Well.

My daughters say, "How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters." He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable, and we are so glad that he used your Bitters .- A lady of Rochester, N. Y .- Utica Herald.

WIT AND HUMOR.

A Poonah paper lately gave a pathetic description of the suicide of a woman, in which it is told that "she ended her virtuous life in the cool retreat afforded by a convenient and umbrageous well."

The following is an old lady's description of her milkman : " He is the meanest man in the world," she exclaimed. "He skims his milk on top, then turns it over and skims

it on the bottom. "Should a man shave up or down?" asked Augustus. "That depends," replied the barber. "When I shave you, for instance, I always shave down." The emphasis on that last word nearly broke Augustus's heart.

"I am waiting, my darling, for thee," he warbled; and yet when the old man threw up a chamber window and assured him he'd be down in a minute, he lost his grip on the melody and went out of the waiting business.

Songs about mothers are numerous. "What is Home without a Mother?" "Mother's Hair is Turning Grey," "Rock me to eleep, Mother," and a host of others. Someone once suggested that if the young lady who warbled at the piano would occasionally sing, "Take a Chair and Rest, Mother," it would be an addition to the song literature.

Reader have you tried every known remedy for Ohronic disease, Impure Blood, disordered Liver or Kidneys, Nervous or General Debility, Constipation of the Bowels, with the manifold sufferings pertaining thereto? Have you given up in despair? Try Burdock Blood Bitters; It will not fail you. A Trial Bottle only costs 10 Cents, Regular size \$1.00. Any dealer in medicine can supply you.

THE EXECUTION OF MOREAU. RIMOUSKI, Jan. 13 .- At 6 a, m. about 20

ottizens (men) attended low Mass said in the

jail by the Rev. M. Audet, cure of the parish. The prisoner had been placed near the altar and fervently took the Holy Communion. At 6.30 a few hundred people from different parts of the country were surrounding the iail, and those who had passes were admitted inside the yard. Until 8.30 the murderer was praying, and nobody was allowed to see him. He has said repeatedly that he is willing to die for his crime. De passed a good night. At 8.25 Sheriff Lapointe, accompanied by the jailer and High Constable Cote, entered the cell of the prisoner and read out the sentence to him. Everything was done quietly. The hangman tied the arms of the prisoner, and the priest exhorted him to prayer. The procession proceeded to the scaffold, the murderer being accompanied by the Bev. cure and the Rev. Father Charmant An autopsy was made by Drs. Belleau and Fiset, and Professor Osler, of McGill University, Montreal. The body was buried at

TWO WOMEN.

There were two women of self same clay, There were two women of self same clay,
Though one was a Queen of lottlest sway.
A Queen both proper and cold;
Naught the loved but the yellow gold,
For her heart was cold and hard and old;
Little she cared for dying or dead,
This Queen of whom I tell,
That loved—that loved her purse so well.

And the other woman—a simple girl, Fresh as a flower, pure as a pearl, Only a pleasant child; Dearly the loved her native wild, Life, in its beauty, upon her smiled, Till. thy the order of the Queen." In a bloody agony out she passed, Thisgirl of whom I tell, To that calm Night where all is well.

Ellen Macdonagh! dark is thy grave,

Eilen Maccoolagh: dark is thy grave,
Father and mother in valu may rave,
Suff and stark thou art laid;
Only a gentle peasant maid,
That loved and tolled, so fiered and prayed;
Yet rather I'd sleep 'neath thy churchyard

stone,
Than sit with the Queen on her ghastly throne,
This throne of which I tell,
That is built o'er the flames of hell!
FANNY PARNELL.

[*We take the liberty of appending to Miss Parnell's thrilling peem an importal account of the recent Belouilte slaughter by the police. The special correspondent of the Dublin Freeman's Journal says:—

"The police were pursuing the crowd, which was fleeing in every direction. Ellen Macdonagh was amongst them running for the protection of the nearest house, only a few yards distant. She stumbled beyon's low stone fence and fell near a hayoock. One of the police pursuing with fixed bayonets came up, and, as she lay prostrate upon the ground, thrust the bayonet into her side, as a man thrusts a fork into hay. The bayonet entered imm dialy beneath the short ribs on the left side, and pierced the peritoneum. All the medical skill in the world, probably, could not have saved her, and I think she received none at all. Peritonitis usually brings terrible pain, and Ellen Medonach's death from this cause must have been full of agony."—Boston Pilot.]

A Remarkable Cure.

FROM LEWIS PHELPS, OF WEST TOWNSEND, VT. "Several years since I took a severe cold, which settled on my lungs, where it remained without relaxation. I was then in Massachusetts; and growing worse and becoming unable to attend to my business, I returned home, and commenced searching in carnest for some medicine which would restore my lost health. I consulted physicians, I tried many remedies, but obtained no help, but daily grew worse. I had a terrible cough, and and raised a good deal of blood. I had profuse night sweats and severe pain in my side. I continued in this state for months, and became so weak that it was with great difficulty could wals, when I was advised to try WISTAR'S BALSM OF WILD CHEBRY; and to my great joy I soon found that this remedy had arrested the disease. I continued to use the Balsam to the extent of five bottles, and have since then experienced no difficulty of the lungs. I believe the Balsam saved my life, and I shall ever hold it in high estimation." 50 cents and \$1 a bottle. Sold by all dealers generally.

IRELAND.

What Henry George thinks of the situation-How it strikes an American Radical-The new political economy-The doctrine of State ownership and the land agitation.

Mr. Henry George, author of "Progress and Poverty," has been to Ireland to study for himself the present phase of the Irish agitation and the condition of the country genererally. Coming from such a champion of land reform, the following interview with spread to England?" Mr. George, by the Toronto Globe correspondent, cannot but prove of much interest

at the present crisis in Ireland's history:-" Mr. George, what are your impressions of

the political situation in Ireland?" It was shortly after a dinner at the author's comfortable lodgings, and we had been for some time chatting on promiscuous subjects over punch and cigars when I put this question. Mr. George looked up, saw my notebook and pencil ready to record his reply, and resigning himself to the inevitable came down as readily and gracefully as Davy Crackett's coon. "Oh you want a regular interview. Well, go shead," said he, as he lighted a fresh cigar and stretched himself at full length on the sofa.

"Yes. I will begin by asking your views on the present position of matters in Irc-

land." "I don't think," said Mr. George reflectively, "that there can exist a despotism more demoralizing or intolerable than the government of a foreign power wielded by the landlords in the interest of their class. fundamental ideas of personal and political liberty that we are accustomed to associate with the English language and Anglo-Saxon traditions are utterly subverted and trampled

upon.' "Did this condition of matters surprise

you?" "Yes. I never fully realized it before I came to the country. I don't think any American can realize it until he comes here. Of course I knew that a man in Dublin Castle could send any man to prison during his will and pleasure, but I did not realize how in all its details the entire system of government partook of the same arbitrary character. In Ireland there is no such thing as local self-government.

" How do you regard THE NO RENT PROGRAMME?"

"I do not think that it affords any solution to the land question, but as a temporary defensive measure it is justifiable, and I am glad to see the people standing out against the enormous force called in to make them pay rent. The landlords of Ireland, so far as their effect upon the country is concerned, are nothing better than a lot of ravenous wild beasts. They have decimated the population and desolated the country, as so many wolves or tigers would have done. The agitation against them and their rule was legitimate and constitutional, and when in their interests and at their dictation all sem. blance of constitutional government is set aside and a reign of terror inaugurated, a general refusal to pay rents is a wise and patriotic measure, and it persisted in will

bring them to terms." "Supposing," however, that the question should be settled by the present occupants retaining their holding rent free ?"

"I should regard that as a misfortunenot that the peasant proprietary would not be far better than the present state of things, but it would not be the best solution obtainable, and would in my opinion, if it could be established, stand in the way of more radical measures." "To what do you refer as more radical

measures," asked the correspondent. " I refer to the complete

NATIONALIZATION OF THE LAND, 3 p. m. in the Catholic graveyard of this the recognition of the fact that the land of the history of Kendall's Spavin Cure. See Ireland is the property of the whole Irish advt.

people, and not of a class, be they few or

" How could this be accomplished?" "Simply by making the State the universal landlord, and using the revenues of land for purposes of common benefit."

"Then you do not believe in a general scheme of sub-division of the land, giving to each his share?"

" No; that would be utterly impossible, and, if possible, would be entirely inconsistent with modern civilization and the im-provement of modern industrial processes. It might suit a people in a rude state, where everyone was an agriculturist, and each family produced within itself all that is needed; but it would not suit a community in which the division of labor has gone to any considerable extent--neither would it be possible in a growing community to ensure equality by any scheme of division. Even if by making the separate lots in some places square feet and in others square miles, an approximation to equality in value could be obtained, this equality would not last, for the value of land is constantly changing by the growth of cities, the opening of new means of communication, etc., and a new division would be required at very short intervals in order to maintain even a semblance of

" How far do you think that the idea of the nationalization of the land enters into the

Irish land sgitation ?" "Up to this time not at all. The Land League leaders have not been much more logical than Mr. Gladstone. In fact I do not see any very great difference between them except that one goes a little farther than the other. There was a great deal of truth in the remark of Lord Salisbury that Gladstone wanted to reduce rents 30 per cent, whereas Par nell would cut them down 50 per cent. and because of the difference of 20 per cent. between them the one ran the other into prison. But the movement is as yet only in its beginning, and, as in all revolutions, the leaders of the popular party will be hurried

FARTHER AND FASTER than they dreamed of in the outset. The progress already made in Ireland has been enormous, and when the people begin to think and to talk about the right of property in land private ownership of land is doomed. The full recognition of the equal right of every human being to the land on which and from which he must live is only a question of time."

" Are there any indications that the idea of land nationalization is leavening the

agitation? "It is beginning to, and the action of the Government in imprisoning the popular leaders and attempting to dragoon the people ensures a very extensive radicalization of the movement."

"What are the views generally taken by the Land Leagues in America?"

"They are a great deal more radical than the opinions of the Irish Leaguers. They were not at the beginning, but a very rapid advance in this direction is taking place among them. To my own personal know-ledge in all parts of America there are a rapidly increasing number of earnest and influential men who believe precisely as I do."

"How would the adoption of such a programme as you indicate for the nationalization of the land affect American support of the League?"

"It would strengthen it, and that not only in America, but it would bring the cause sympathy and support in all parts of the civilized world, and especially do I believe that it would strengthen it where it seems to me that the heart of the great fight must be -in England."

THE ENGLISH LAND QUESTION. "Then you think that the movement will

" It seems to me to be an impossibility to prevent its doing so. There is an English land question just as truly as there is an Irish land question, and the attention that through the Irish land agitation is being called to the land question must ultimately bring it up in England, and the more radical the character which the agitation here assumes the quicker

will this take place." "Then you expect that the English far-

mers will take hold?"
"On the contrary, I have little or no hope from the English farmers. The classes I look to with most hope are the labouring and industrial classes, and in the beginning of the movement at least, to the population of the cities more than to the population of the country,"

"You think, then, that the question con

cerns the people of the cities? "Certainly, they live on and from the land just as truly as the people of the country, and the fact that there are nearly one million paupers in manufacturing England, and that in the great and rich city of London

PEOPLE DIE OF STARVATION,

is as direct a consequence of the monopolization of the English soll as Irish tamines are of the monopolization of Irish soil. People do not begin to appreciate the importance of the land question until they get past the idea that land is something with

which only agriculturists have to do.' "And you think that the people will begin to see this?"

"Yes (in a very confident tone.) Every thing that I have seen here convinces me that I have been right in believing, as I have for some time believed, that it is a true revolution that is here commenced. Everything is working together to heep it on, and those who are trying to oppose it are really doing more to precipitate matters than those who favor it. It has got such a start now that I do not think that any human power can stop it. Not only do I find that the most intelligent and thoughtful men I have met in Ireland share the same view, but that it is also the opinion of Englishmen and Englishwomen in whose indgment I have great confidence.

The interview here terminated.

Do not drug the system with nauscous purgatives that only debilitate. BURDOOK BLOOD BITTERS is nature's own Cathartic; it acts at once upon the Bowels, the Skip, the Liver and the Kidneys, arousing all the secretions to a healty action. It purifies the Blood and cures all Humors, even the worst form of Scrotula, and tones up the Nervous and Debilitated.

A young woman in a New Jersey village, who, in consequence of some petty scandal, left the place, resolved to revenge herself for the annoyance. Her brother having become stricken with small-nox in New York, she brought him to a vacant house in the village. said nothing to any one of his sickness, and, with her mother, went freely among the people of the village. From this source, and the hack with which she brought her brother to the house, the disease has been spread among the village—almost creating an epidemic. They still talk about her, but in somewhat different style.

Composed of powerful drugs so compound. ed as to produce almost miraculous cures is

1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1

PANIC STRICKEN WORSHIPPERS. MAN SHOOTS HIMSELF IN THE CATHEDRAL OF NOTRE DAME, OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, Jan. 13.-A startling sensation occurred in the basement of Notre Dame Cathedral to day, which sent a thrill of horror through a congregation of ladies during this afternoon's devotions. A few days ago a man named Walsh called at the Bishop's Palace, and from his manner the Father to whom he addressed himself came to the conclusion that he was non compos mentis. He questioned the man about his friends but could obtain no satisfactory information. Finally he induced Walsh to walk over to Father Malloy's Home, where he was taken in charge and cared for. Nothing of an unusual character occurred until this morning, when Walsh was allowed to go to the cathedral with another inmate and join in the devotional exercises in the basement chapel. They took a front pew, but during the service they talked aloud, and so annoyed the congregation, made up of ladies, that one of them requested their removal. Walsh refused to retire, but his companion obeyed instructions. Father Malloy was sent for, and the sexton requested to summon the police. When the officer arrived he looked through the church for the disturbing element, but he could not be found, and a search was made in the upper part of the church. This proved unsuccessfal when the officer returned to the basement, he espied Walsh in a pew, crushed down on his knees. He immediately advanced towards him, and as he did so, the report of a revolver resounded through the building, and the lunatic fell back a dead worm. Simultaneously with the report the women began to scream and, panic stricken, rushed towards the door. Several of them fainted and had to be carried into an adjoining house. Two ladies sat immediately in front of the suicide and several immediately behind. Dr. Valade was immediately summoned, but the deadly weapon had done its work and placed the victim far beyond the power of man to resuscitate.

The proprietors of Kendall's Spavin Cure have hundreds of letters on file speaking in the highest terms of the benefits derived from its use. When you find one case where it has failed to give relief, there are hundreds where it has proved a success. Read advertisement.

WRECK OF THE "LION." THE MYSTERY UNSOLVED.

Sr. Joun's Nfid., Jan. 9 .- Another theory is started that the steamer "Lion" was lost on the southwest side of Baccalew Island, beneath the lightnouse, which towers 450 feet above the sea level. The light at this season of the year would be enveloped in a frosted atmospheric network, as this is almost universally the case. The steamer, under those circumstances, it is thought rushed on at full speed, the officer in command on the bridge looking out for the light, in order to shape his course into Trinity Bay; that the steamer in this way dashed her prow against the lofty precipitous cliffs, her bows being stove in, her boiler, too, probably e-ploding, and the powder magazine completing the work of destruction by instantaneous explosion. The "Lion" was built of oak. She was valued at some \$50,000, and was insured in London, England. Her cargo, valued at \$20,000, was uninsured. She had been engaged during the past twelve years in the Newtoundland sealing and whaling fisheries, and was possessed of enormous strength.

The Newfoundland Government has just despatched the steamer "Cabot" to the probable scene of the calamity, but it is too likely that no human aid can now avail to save either life or property or even to unvail the mystery that surrounds the particular mode in which the ill-starred steamer met her

Why will men allow themselves and their noble horses to suffer when Kendall's Spavin Cure, properly applied, will remove all suffering from man and beast? Read advertise-

MONTREAL AND SOREL RAILWAL.

The Montreal and Sorel Railway are still in difficulty with property holders in Longueuil, not having settled with a certain number of them, though they have trespassed upon their properties and taken possession of large tracts of land without the slightest reference to the wishes and claims of the owners. The probability is that the outcome of the difficulties will be a number of law suits.

When doctors disagree who shall decide? The people often decide by "throwing physic to the dogs," and trying BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS, and the result is always satisfactory. Burdock Blood Bitters is the Multum in Parvo of medical science, curing all diseases of the Blood, Liver and Kidneys. A trial bottle only costs 10 cents. A dollar bottle may save you many dollars in doctor's

Not long ago Mr. Beecher's door bell was rung by a bright-faced boy, who seemed to be in breathless baste as he asked to see the olergyman. He was admitted, and at once explained that two gentlemen down the street were holding a debate over the proper spelling of a word, and had sent him for Webster's Unabridged to settle the question. The quarto was obligingly handed to the messenger who hurried off with it. Mr. Beecher has never learned how the orthographic difficulty was adjusted, but he is aware that his library is minus one dictionary. The zealous young collector is probably ambitious to establish a book store, as he has been heard from in other parts of Brooklyn prosecuting the same industry with local variations.

The Liver is the grand purifying organ of the system; when inactive or obstructed bad blood and ill health are certain results. Burdook Blood Bitters cure all diseases arising from disordered Liver, Stomach, Bowels or Kidneys, purifying, restoring and strengthening. It regulates the Bowels, cleanses and enriches the Blood, and imparts tone to every organ of the body. Trial Bottles 10 cents.

THE "SILVER CHIMES." They whisper first of all,
In that quiet even fall,
Of the happy days of childhood that we passed.
When each garland that we made
Seem'd too beautiful to fade,
And each butterfly more radiant than the last.
They are chiming, &c.

Of a waking up to life,
Of a long and bitter strife.
Of a restless spirit iretting in its pain;
Of a season when the bells
Only racked us with their spells,
Only mocked us with old memories again,
They are chiming &c.

Of a peaceful life at last,
Of a sense of peril past,
Of a future left in Safer Hands than ours;
Of a sweet refreshing dew,
Falling on our lives anew,
As the raindrops fall and satisfy the flowers,
They are chiming, &c.

By "THE DUCKESS

CHAPTER 1.

'A heap of dust alone remains of thee;
'Tis all thou art, and all the proud shall be !''

Fore.

In an upper chamber, through the closed blinds of which the sun is vainly etriving to enter, Reginald Brauscombe, fifth Earl of Sartoris, lies dead. The sheet is reverently drawn across the motionless limbs; the once restless, now quiet, face is hidden; all around is wrapt in solemn unutterable silence-the silence that belongs to death alone !

A sense of oppressive calm is upon everything—a feeling of lonelieness, vague and shadowy. The clock has ticked its last an hour ago, and now stands useless in its place. The world without moves on unheeding; the world within knows time no more! Death reigns triumphant! Life sinks into insignificance !

Once, a little flickering golden ray, born of the hot sun outside, flashes in through some unknown chink, and casts itself gleefully upon the fair white linen of the bed. It trembles vivaciously now here, now there, in uncontrollable joyousness, as though seeking in its gayety to mock the grandeur of the King of Terrors! At least so it seems to the sole watcher in the lonely chamber, as with an impatient sigh he raises his head, and, going over to the window, draws the curtains still closer to shut out the obroxious light; after which he comes back to where he has been standing, gazing down upon, and thinking of, the dead.

He is an old man, tall and gaunt, with kind but passionate eyes, and a mouth ex-pressive of impatience. His hands—wither ed but still einewy-are clasped behind his back; every feature in his face is full of sad and anxious thought.

What changes the passing of a few short hours have wrought !—so he muses. Yesterday the man now chilled and ellent for evermore was as full of animation as he-his brotherwho to-day stands so sorrowfully beside his corpse. His blood had run as freely in his veins, his pulses throbbod as evenly, his very voice had been sounding strong and clear and hearty, when Death, remorseless, claimed him for his own.

Poor Reginald! Had he known of the fell disease that had nestled so long within his heart?-or had no symptoms ever shown themselves to give him kindly warning? Certainly no hint of it had ever passed his lips, even to those most near and dear to him. He had lived apparently free from care or painful forebodings of any kind,—a good and useful life too, leaving nothing for those behind (who loved him) to regret. Indeed, of late he had appeared even gayer, happier,

than before; and now-It seems such a little time ago since they both were lads together. A tiny space taken from the great eternity, when all is told. How well the living man remembers at this moment many a boyish freak and light hearted jest, many a kindness shown and gift bestowed by the dead, that until now had

wellnigh been forgotton! He thinks of the good old college days, when they worked little, and fought hard, and trained their fresh young limbs to mighty deeds, and walked, and rode, and held their own with the best, and showed open defiance of dons and deans and proctors; he lingers, too, on the days still further on, when Reginald, having attained to his kingdom, lavished with no meagre hand upon his more extravagant brother the money so sorely

Now Reginald is gone, and he, Arthur, reigns in his stead, and—Alas! alas! poor Reggy!—Poor, dear old fellow!

He rouses himself with an effort, and, going ery softly to a small door that open apartment, beckons gently to somebody be-

ing, and of the housekeeper type, answers his summons, her eyes red with excessive weeping. "I am going now," Lord Sartoris whispers to her, in a low tone. "I have finished every-

An old woman, dressed in deepest mourn-

thing. You will remain here until my return. "Yes, Mr. Arthur-yes, my Lord," she answers nervously; and then, as she gives the cld title for the first time to the man before her, she bursts out crying afresh, yet silently, in a subdued fashion, as though ashamed of her emotion.

Sartoris pats her shoulder kindly, and then with a sigh turns away, and passes from the room with bent head and hands still clasped behind him, as has become a habit with him of late years.

Down the stairs and along the hall he goes, until, reaching a door at the lower end, he pauses before it, and, opening it, enters a room, halt library, half boudoir, furnished in a some what rococo style.

It is a room curiously built, being a complete oval, with two French windows opening to the ground, and a glass door between them -partly stained-that leads to the parterre outside. It is filled with mediæval furniture, uncompromising and as strictly uncomfortable as should be, and has its walls (above the wooden dado) covered with a high-art paper, on which impossible storks, and unearthly birds of all descriptions, are depicted as rising

out of blue-green rushes. This room is known as "my lady's chamber,"-having ever been the exclusive property of the mistress of the house, until Mrs. Dorian Branscombe, in default of any other mistress, had made her own of it during her frequent visits to Hythe, and had refurnished it to suit her own tastes, which were slightly

Æsthetic. Now, she too is dead and gone, and the room, though never entirely closed or suffered to sink into disrepair, is seldom used by any

of the household. As Lord Sartoris goes in, a young man, who has been standing at one of the windows, turns and comes quickly to meet him. He is of good height, and is finely formed, with brown hair out closely to the head, a brown moustache, and deep-blue eyes. His whole appearance is perhaps more pleasing and aristocratic than strictly handsome, his mouth being too large and his nose too pronounced

for any particular style of beauty. (To be continued.)

Here is a song adapted from Buins, and appointed to be sung at all Fair Trade meet-

ngs throughout England :-John Brummagem, my jo, John,
When we were first acquent,
Free Trade was all unknown, John,
Yet farmers paid their rent.
But now, though trade is free, John,
When asked for what they owe
Each farmer shakes his rusty pow
John Brummagem, my jo!

John Brummagem, my jo, John, Both ends won't meet thegither; We've tried the une eno', John, And now must try the ither. The solueme must topple down, John Of forty years ago; And Fair of Free usurp the place,

1977

John Brummagem, my jo!

· 我们的人们的一种工作的人,我们就是一个种的人的一种教育

The True Mitness

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18, 1882

Special Notice to Subscribers.

All subscriptions outside of Montreal will be acknowledged by change of date on address-label attached to paper.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR

For January, 1882. TRUESDAY, 19 .- St. Canute, King and Martyr. Bp. Baraga, Sault-Ste Marie, died, 1868. FRIDAY, 20.—SS. Fabian (Pope) and Sebastian, Martyrs.

SATURDAY, 21.—St. Agnes, Virgin and Martyr. SUNDAY, 22.—Third Sunday after Epiphany Epist. Rom. xii. 16-21; Gosp. Matt. viii

MONDAY, 23 - Esponsals of the B. V. M. and St. Joseph. St. Emerentiana, Virgin and Martyr. Cons. Bp. Baites, Alton

Tuesday, 24.—St. Timothy, Bishop and Mar-

WEDNESDAY, 25 .- Conversion of St. Paul.

THE Irish police are just now busy finding arms. It is the proper time. A man named Donahoe was arrested last month for hiding arms and then informing the Government, and it is supposed he was acting in collusion with the police. A wink is just as good as a mod to a blind horse.

Wa are beginning to think that the sub. scription towards publishing the letters of another episode of the new departure. Mrs. McDougall is assuming a tangible shape | Mr. Mercler is a Liberal leader, but he is a The letter in another column from Mgr. Farrelly is apropos. We may state that the referred to the election of a Protestant Mayor residence of the Treasurer of the fund, he struck a chord in the hearts of his William Wilson, Esq., is 130 St. Antoine audience. If a class is not Liberal itself, it street.

THERE is another deadlock at Albany. The Democrats have a majority in the assembly the numbers being Republicans, 61; Democrats, 65. The Democrats are, therefore, in a position to appoint officers of the House, but as the Republicans contain the two factions of the Stalwarts and the Half-Breeds, so the Democrats are divided into the regular Democracy and the Tammany faction. Tammany wants its share of the spoils of officeand more—the dominant faction refuses its | public, who own more than a million acres. | President Garfield over spoils, but the warning him. We hear every day of vast himself a Catholic and an Irishman, instance, to write a better article.

A CARLEGRAM, which says that the Mayor of Rome would rather see that city laid in ashes than again be subjected to Papal domination, has been promptly adopted by the Montreal Witness and embodied in its editorial columns without even an inverted comma. The Witness says: "As it is supposed that he (the Mayor) speaks for the people as a whole, it is very evident that the departure of Pope Leo, one of the most amiable of Popes, will, should it take place, be borne with." The Witness is too ready to take for truth every scrap of intelligence tending towards harm to the Catholic Church. Most people will refuse to accept such a cablegram until it is confirmed beyond all doubt, but admitting it to be true, it is not quite evident that the Mayor speaks for the Roman people. Dublin is now, and was a Catholic city sixty years ago, but at that time if the Mayor of the Irish capital spoke disparagingly of the Pope or the Catholic Church, his voice would not be that of the people for the simple reason that both Mayor and Corporation belonged to the Protestant ascendancy rarty and the people were all but disfranchised. The people of Rome are not much better off in the matter of franchise at present, one only in twenty being on the municipal voters' lists. ' If the Pope does leave Rome the Catholic Church will remain, bring on immigrants. Is it not betand it is not a Mayor or Alderman can injure

Iz appears from cable reports that Parnell They may attend to their parliamentary duties. Liberals, Mr. Blake's prophecy will be ful- framed to protect the Protestant minority in keenness is the landlord. Those victims of | will have full sway in Canada.

Gladstone's civilizing policy, one time so ferocious in their for Parnell's arrest, and demands if possible his death, are, by the irony of fate, the greatest sufferers by his imprisonment, and are now, we have no doubt, making sincere acts of contrition for their folly. They are indeed the actual sufferers. The tenants roll in comparative luxury, Gladstone holds a good situation, Forster swaggers unquaker-like through Dublin protected by an army, but the landlords starve in a genteel fashion. It may be that, as the Dublin Mail says, there is an understanding between Gladstone and Parnell (the thing is not impossible), and if this be so both men are great statesmen. If Gladstone wants to kill landlordism as dead as the much lamented Julius Cresar, he is going the right way about it; if he does not (but this we cannot believe) he is a very stupid statesman. But as for Parnell he is right any way, in prison or out of prison, in Parliament or out of it, his policy is successful all along the line. For our own part we do not despair of seeing in a few years from now, a very few years, Mr. Parnell in the position of Prime Minister of Ireland in the Irish Parliament, and Gladstone paying an occasional visit to compliment him on the much improved appearance of the green flag, put up

yesterday, floating over Dublin Castle.

It will have been noticed by the intelligent observer of affairs in this Province, that within the past year French nationality has come more prominently to the front, and French Canadian politicians are less reserved in their resolves to rule the Province as the predominsting element. And this is altogether irrespective of party, for it is known that some of the bitterest opponents of the Hon. Mr. Chaplesu supported him in the late elections, solely an account of the national idea of which he is the representative, or almost solely, for the signs given out by the minority that they would support Joly on the religious principle had something to do with the crushing defeat of the Liberals. Mr. Chapleau in his tour of stumping before the elections, spoke so boldly and independently on the idea that the majority should rule that he united the French Canadians and carried all before him, and he spoke quite as shortly after the elections of the defection of his Conservative friends who had deserted the cause on religious grounds. And Mr. Chapleau was not alone in his strictures. Several Conservatives who had stood loyal to their colors were as outspoken on the treachery practised. We now see the results o the efforts of the minority, which would be an ascendancy, in the consolidation of the French-Canadians, and their resolve to rule in this province, which they consider their own. We do not praise or blame this new departure; we merely state the fact, but if blame is to be attached the minority is responsible. The Hon. Mr. Mercier's language at the Papineau Square meeting yesterday is French Canadian above all, and when he cannot expect liberality from its opponents,

especially if the opponents are in a majority.

The tremendous land monopolies in the United States, as connected with the Union Pacific and other railroads, do not serve as warnings to Canada. Enough land has been given away in the States to railroad companies to form an imperial state such as Great Britain, and there are vation, if he ever hopes to sit in Parliament. now men living as citizens of the great Redemands, and so there is a deadlock, much to One man can ride seventy-seven miles the satisfaction of the Republicans, who, by along the Rio Grande, which forms a boun- an Ontario constituency it is neceskeeping a steady look to the front, hope to dary to his estate, without leaving his sary he should be "liberal," by which we brandy helps a man to do a thing obtain the bone themselves. Guiteau shot own property, and there others like farms being held by men who, when the make such declarations as will be found in a clergyman to preach a more eloquent serharvest comes, are obliged to import an army his letter to The Globe. Everyone knows of laborers by rail to save it, and send them that it is extremely difficult for an Irish the jury. Liquor, like opium, though in a back again also by rail when the work is Catholic to get elected for a Canadian con- less degree, makes a man exalte, intensifies done. If a yeomanry be evolved from stituency, except he be acceptable to the his brain and etherealizes it for the moment this state of things it will be elements hostile to his own. It is, therefore but does not conduce to intelligent indeed surprising. It must be admitted his interest, if his ambition is stronger than action. It rather tends to a dreamy that the Government land regulations of the bis pride of race, to act slightingly towards, kind of self-approval or egotism. If the man unveils the cause. She loves justice and Northwest are more carefully framed than is and speak slightingly of, his own element, taking an odd dram could sit down and defends it. She hates tyraany and unmasks alleged. According to those regulations, and this is precisely what Alderman Ryan write his thoughts immediately after they collossal areas of land, such as are owned by U. S. monopolists, cannot obtain in Canada, but still monopoly in land is making headway. British aristocrats are busy buying up tracts of | Ryan in preference to those of Mr. Donohoe | no greater mistake than the common one of land in all directions, both for purposes of but under present circumstances we must supposing that drink clears the intellect. On thousands of readers that would never have speculation and purposes of settlement on the | take the latter gentleman's side in the dis- | the contrary, it clouds and soddens it. old country landlord principle. It may be advanced that it is better for some one to have or no prejudice, Ald. Ryan would no more after a glass of liquor can do the land than let it be idle, and this think of putting himself forward as a Parlia. a cleverer thing without it. would be a good argument if Mother Shipton's prophecy were to be fulfilled at an early date. The consequence will be that future immigrants and future Canadianborn people will be defrauded of their rights, hope so. England is to blame for this prefor when they arrive in Canada the land judice. England, which cannot allow a drinking there would be less crime and more will be in the hands of monopolists. | Oatholic to be returned for one of her consti- | happiness in the world. Why should we, after all, be in such a fever of excitement about disposing of our heritage and wasting it? Alderman Ryan corresponds to our Does it add to our happiness to see hundreds | ex.Alderman McShane, who is more loyal of millions of acres given away to specu- to his party (and to himself) than to lators even if they do, for their own ends, his national element, and who is, ter to have here a population of ten imprisoned by the philantrophic Mr. Glad- of the people, whose duty it is, do not look geneous elements but slowly welding themstone, are not to be released in order that to it, whether they are Conservatives or selves into homogeneity, and that a law was

THE TWO SIDES OF A QUESTION. There is now going on in the Irish Cana-

dian and The Globe a discussion between Mr. John O'Donohoe, the eminent Toronto barrister, and Mr. Peter Ryan, dry goods merchant, of the same city, which is very humiliating to 1rish Catholics. Before going into the subject matter itself, except to say it is the old one of Catholic representation, we may state that Mr O'Donohoe is without any doubt one of the honestest men in Canada, and in so far as ability is concerned, has few superiors. He has proved this better than we can show, by a long life devoted, not to his own interests, but in those of his race and creed. He was one of those who, in conjunction with Blake and Mackenzie, were instrumental in ousting John Saudfield McDonald from power in Ontario ten years ago, and two years after in driving bis more redoubtable namesake from his place in Ottawa, thus bringing about a Grit regime, which he fondly anticipated would be reform. This Grit party, the backbone of which was composed of Scotch colonists, did no more justice to Mr. O'Donohoe's element than its predecessors, the Orangemen, allied with the pious Catholics of Quebec Province strange bediellows indeed. The Catholic League was formed under Mr. O'Donohoe's auspices, but resulted in nothing except the procuring of situations for some of the executive. Mr. O'Donohue himself was elected member of Parliament for East Toronto; but found himself like a fish out of water among the Grits, who on the first opportunity threw him completely overboard. Since then Mr. O'Donohoe has not entered into the inner circle of public life, but it is to be hoped this ostracism will not last. Alderman Ryan is an Anglo-Irishman, with an Irish name and a Catholic religion, but with English feelings. He was born in Lancashire, came to Canada some ten years ago, we believe, and succeeded in establishing a good business. He is what the Americans call a "smart man" and is not devoid of legitimate ambition. He will be chiefig known to the readers of Ter Post as the centleman who acted as an umpire in the last Shamrock-Toronto lacrosse match decided in favor of the Shamrocks, was mauled therefor by the newspapers, became unersy and repentant, and finally hardly knew what to say, but stuck to his decision all the same, hough heartily sorry he was placed in a position which is so hostile to the pretensions of Parliamentary aspirants. And now for a short critical review of the quarrel. Mr. O'Donohoe contends that Mr. Ryan should not have gone to East Northumberland to oppose Mr. Kennedy, a Catholic, for that Catholic members are so few in number it should be the duty of every one of tast religion to try and increase it. We do not at all agree with this idea of Mr. O'Donohoe. If a man goes into politics he should stick to his party, if he is not prepared to do so he should leave it honestly, as Mr. O'Donohoe himself did when sick of is bad. A reformation must be commenced Grit treachery and bigotry. If a man thinks from above. So long as what are termed the a good deal of his religion or nationality he lower classes see educated men, prominent should not go violently into politics, men, famous men, taking a drink, or rather There is such a thing as loyalty to one's party | They labor under the delusion that such men as well as to one's race or religion, and as Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Lord Palunfortunately, for obvious reasons merston, General Grant, D'Arcy McGee, lovalty to party is considered para- and others about whom stories are mount by the less noble and honest class of told, owed their inspiration to liquor, politicians. Both Mr. O'Donohoe and Alder- while the truth is that it came to man Ryan act, therefore, quite consistently them in spite of it. Sheridan was with their characters, the one in thinking a head and shoulders over all that Irish Catholics have not been his contemporaries, but he nevertheless well treated by the Grite, and came to be called "poor Sherry." the other in holding on to them, And why? The answer is altogether unfor as a man of mediocrity it is his only sal-A man like Mr. Ryan has this advantage over | was a man of the greatest genius, and yet he a man like Mr. O'Donohoe. He knows that in order to ingratiate himself with mean that he should, while professing any better; that it enables an editor, for does. If there was no prejudice existing in Canada against Irish Catholics. we should endorse the ideas of Alderman nute. Indeed, if there were no ascendancy The man who can do a clever thing mentary candidate than of hanging this article we do not notice the shame, himself. The Globe admits that there is a prejudice against Irish Cc- attaching to drunkenness. It is unnecessary tholics, but that it will pass away. We tuencies, excepting Berwick-on-Tweed, which is a late yielding of bigotry. We imagine therefore, and quite naturally too, more ac-

in that Province what the law did for Protestants in the other, but it failed except in the way of obtaining situations for its executive. It was hardly formed when the Conservatives and Liberals stood out in relief as boldly as if they were in Parliament. Alderman Ryan is right in pointing to the League as a failure, but wrong in sneering at it and the much better men than he who organized it in order to seek "Catholic representation in Ontario."

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION. It is a sign that a country is properous when clergymen, philanthropists and journalists can take time to discuss the question of temperance. In times of national distress every one is intent upon relieving it, and social evils are kept in the back-ground. Intemperance is a great social evil, perhaps greatest that can afflict humanity. And the worst of it is that a Christian missionary cannot go to a savageso-called, - and say to him, "Behold, if you embrace my religion the crime of intemperance will not come among your people," for unfortunately it is among Christians that the terrible sin and crime of drunkenness is most in vogue. It is only when a follower of Mahomet is corrupted by Christians, or so-called Christians, that he drinks soul and body destroying liquors; and so with an Indian. We would not have it inferred from this that Christianity is favorable to drunkenness. On the contrary. Before Christianity the Germans, the English and nations of northern Europe generally, actually to find whole villages on a spree and the thing not wondered at. drunkenness is rare. It is told of a Sicilian nobleman, who was convicted of murdering his servant, that he scorned to offer intoxication as an excuse, alleging that he would rather be sentenced for murder than drunkenness any day, and this is not a bad way of indexing the feelings of southern people generally in regard to that blot on Christianity and civilization. It is plain that climate and national temperment have something to do with the social evil, for it is the social evil, and that the farther north you go the more snow you find, and the more brandy, Some people imagine this thing can be completely cured, but they are enthusiasts keenly. The Scott and Dunkin Acts, and the Maine liquor law are acknowledged failures. Their introduction has had the They have now the thin edge of the wedge tendency of substituting vile liquors for good, and of encouraging hypocrisy; and that is all. It is really no harm to take a glass of wine, or even of brandy, if it be found necessary, no more than to take a glass of water. Too much water is bad; so is too much beefsteak, too much bread, or too much whiskey. It is excess which destroys, and even excess of eleeping necessary. And our poor D'Arcy McGee could discount all his political friends. He was handled by others who were not fit to the rear-ground. Success, however, is, I mistakes to suppose that a glass of mon, or a lawyer to make a better address to would be clearer, but he is more inclined to ideas produced by alcohol. There is, in fact, the degradation, the crime, the child-killing, wife beating, the theft and the prostitution for every one knows it; drankenness is the great ulcer which corrodes nineteenth century civilization. If there was no bard

Mrs. T. A. Gist, No. 1204 Walnut street, Philadelphis, Pa., writes: "I had inflammatory rheumatism very badly. In one foot and ankle it seemed to have taken hold with the

A LADY'S EXPERIENCE.

determination to stay some time; and the morning I obtained the St. Jacobs Oil I could not put my foot down to the floor, even for ceptable to its opponents than to it. We an instant. I used it that eve ing for the millions well off than twenty or a need hardly say that it is with regret that we drst time, and the next morning for the second time, and that afternoon put my foot down hundred in a state of compara- are obliged to write in this strain; our ex- for several minutes. On Sunday following and the other Irish members of Parliament, tive poverty? If the representatives cuse is that Canada is made up of hetero. I could stand up and walk a few steps. On Tuesday could walk about my room, and went down stairs by holding on to the banisters. Now I can walk quite well, and there is very little pain left. Just think! one bottle and a land reform in England. Gladatone's speech

tario strove to do for Catholics wonderful medicine.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and POST: DEAR SIR, -As THE POST has a large circulation in Almoute and its neighbourhood, I would be much obliged by giving the following a place in its columns, hoping that seeing the easy terms by which your readers can obtain the use of a good Catholic library, they may become members of the Society, and by that means avoid the danger of becoming addicted to intoxicating liquor, and at the same time become posted in good wholesome literature.

The election of a committee for the Father Mathew Temperance Associa ion took place at its last meeting with the following result : -President, M McAuliffe; 1st Vice-President, P Delaney; 2nd Vice-President, M Hogan ; Treasurer, P Burke ; Secretary, R J Dougherty; Asst. - Secretary, H Grace; Committee of Management : John O'Reilly, R Johnson, P Dabr, John Stafford, P C Dowdell, N Lacoline, E Letang, R J Dowdall and RJ Kelly with the Revd Father Casey as Chaplain.

The F. M. T. A. of Almonte was established in 1873 and is at present in a very prosperous condition, having about firty members and over (\$300 00) three hundred dollars in the bank. It has also a good library which is free to all members of the Society and one dollar a year to persons not belonging to the Society. As an inducement to become members the Society has abolished all fees except an entrance fee of 25 cents.

I am. vours truly. A MEMBER.

SHEEN AGAIN HEARD FROM. To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS: DEAR SIR,-Euclosed herewith please find thirty-two dollars and fitty-five cents, less postage and registration, the contributions of the undermentioned Irishmen of the townwallowed in strong liquors. In Sweden ship of Sheen to the Land League Fund. this day it is nothing uncommon Our countrymen here, as well as those all over the world, are watching auxiously the grand and noble struggle now going on in the land of their birth, and are proud to behold In southern Europe, [on the other hand, a united people boldly and determinedly standing up for their rights-rights long and cruelly denied them. We here fully realize the magnitude of the contest, and 'tis evident that England does the same, when she now has an army of 50,000 soldiers ready to again slaughter our fellow-countrymen. But England knows better than to let those invincible braves ("ome of whom no deubt cut a figure in Boerland) loose on our dauntless countrymen, and that especially on behalf of such worthless rascals as the robber landlords of Ireland have proved themselves to be, but probably she has by this time learned that 'tis not prudent to rouse the ire of a people who number some thirteen millions. England's rule in Ireland has proved a complete failure. She stands condemned to-day pefore the world; also, those vile parasites, the landlords, as witness who have been converted themselves and the letters of that noble and highly talented who feel the curse, on that account, the more lady, Mrs. McDongall, special correspondent of the Montreal Witness; also, those of the Toronto Globe correspondent, Mr. Thompson. Let our countrymen at home stand united. inserted; they have the sympathy of all those who love justice and fair play, and will undoubtedly come out of this giorious and moral battle with victory and honor. Lawrence Slattery \$1, M Hayes 1, Patrick

McCool 1, Jas Sullivan 1, Ed Carlin 1, Mrs Bisnop says: "I see by the notice in the Ed Carlin 1, George Morris 1, Wm Jennings 1, Wm Gleeson 1, A Friend \$1, Jas F Maguire . Thos E McCool 1, Jas Cunningham 1, Pat. Mulligan 1, John Donnelly 50c Ed Lefebvre 50c, M Keen 50c, M Furlong 50c, Jeremich Bergin 50c, F Welsh 50c, Jas Brennan 50c, tinge of political action about it, and to 1 Denis Shea 25c, R Brennan 25c, Jas Shea 25c, must forbid the method you propose to follow. Denis Shea 25c, R Brennan 25c, Jas Shea 25c, proceeds of concert \$14.30. Total, \$32.55.

Yours truly. LAWRENCE SLATTERY.

NORAB'S LETTERS.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS. Sir,-The suggestions of your Pembroke correspondent in reference to the letters of "Norah," are in very deed the promptings of a heart truly Irish, and I am happy to see by Tuesday's Post that they are assuming form, and that action is about being taken upon them. Many praiseworthy projects come to naught because where numbers are interested there is no one found to undertake the initiative; and where we Irish are concerned, I am sorry to say, this is pre-eminently the case. We are too bashful and we allow this feeling, particularly when we are not politicians of the loud school, to carry us too far, or rather I should say, we allow it to place us away in of Mr. Wilson, who has kindly consented to but also the material aid of his fellow-countrymen to cheer him on in the good work.

The fair writer, endowed with Irish innate talent and a highly cultured mind, goes to her means favorably disposed towards, much less in sympathy with, our people and their cause, and her Irish heart rises superior to caste and early training. She sees misrale and exposes it. She beholds suffering and it She writes truthfully, caring not whose displeasure she may incur, for her dare; a cound intellect will not be prostituted Cashel. study things in the abstract than to act upon to the misrepresenting her country's wrongs. And, finally, she enlists the Witness' good will, and it becomes the vehicle of conveying her tersely told truths to known, much less have seen them, had they appeared only in our national journals. These, Sir, are merits of a very high order, and deserve, at least, our grateful recognition. Shall we withhold it? I hope not, and if we love our country we will not. By publishing in pamphlet form her letters we pay a wellearned tribute of respect to her, we honor ourselves, we further the cause of Fatherland, and we adopt, I think, the most acceptable and most graceful mode of acknowledging

our indebtedness to her graceful pen.
As an earnest of my desire to help the movement to a successful issue, I enclose my mite, which you will please hand Mr. Wilson, and at the same time assure that gentleman that I shall take a special interest in the circulation of the pamphlet.

Yours very respectfully, J. FARRELLY.

Belleville, Jan. 13th, 1882.

ENGLISH LAND REFURM. New Yonn, Jan. 15 .- The Tribune's London special says :- The land reform candidature of Rowlandson, tenant farmer, for the north riding of Yorkshire, receives the hearty support of the whole Liberal party. This indicates the readiness of the Liberals to adopt a moderate but effectual measure of The class which will regret this with the most filled, and the old country landlord system Quebee. The Catholic League of On- half and I am almost free from pain. It is a on Thursday avoided a statement of any pro gramme, indicating only a measure for the as 2,225,800, against 1,977,800 in 1876.

easier transfer of land, a modification of entails and settlements, protection for tenant improvements and relief from burdens by means of better county government. This is understood to comprise the points on which the Liberals are agreed that no comprehensive land measure is expected this session.

Henry Clemont, Almonte, writes :- "For a long time I was troubled with chronic rheumatism, at times wholly disabled. I tried anything and everything recommended, but failed to get any benefit until a gentleman who was cured of rheumatism by Dr. Thomas' ECLECTRIC OIL told me about it. I began using it both internally and externally, and before two bottles were used was radically cured. We find it a household medicine, and for croup, burns, cuts and bruises it has no equal.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

Letters have been received in Ireland announcing the bestowal of the late Cardinal Cullen's hat on Dr. McGettigan, Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of all Ireland.

At a banquet in honor of soldiers the Mayor of Rome declared that the people of the city would rather see it laid in ashes than again be subjected to Papal domination.

Rev. Mr. Vignon, Superior of the Jesuit Order in Quebec, temporarily replaces Rev. Mr. Primesu, at Worcester, U.S. He is replaced in Quebec as Superior by Rev. Mr.

Archbishop Taschereau was, on the 11th inst, advised from Rome that the Pope, at an audience on the 18th of December, created Mr. Chapleau, the local Premier, a Knight Commander of the Order of Gregory the

The Berlin correspondent of the London Post says :- "It is understood that the Government will not offer any opposition to the proposition that Catholic priests should be permitted to discharge their ecclesiastical functions without restraint of any kind."

On Sunday, the 15th inst, a rather im pressive ceremony was performed in the Basilica, Ottawa, by Bishop Fabre, of Montreal. On Friday a lunatic committed suicide in the sacred edifice, which is considered by the church an act of desecration, and necessitates special service to restore it to its consecrated purity. Owing to the absence of Bishop Duhamel in Rome, Bishop Fabre was telegraphed for, and celebrated a special mass.

The Pope received at the Vatican on Saturday, Dec. 24, the Cardinals resident in Rome, who went to present to him their congratulations for Christmas and the New Year. In reply his Holiness said his position was becoming more and more intolerable. Only recently he had been insulted in the persons of the saints whom he had canonized. If he claimed the temporal power in order to secure the independence of his spiritual power, he was accused of being a ebel and an enemy of Italy. It was only natural that the faithful throughout the world should display unxiety for the present and the future. In conclusion, the Pope said he expected more severe persecution in the time to come, but would endeavor to guide the bark of St. Peter aright.

A Rochester, N.Y., special says: The Pastor of St. Mary's Cathedral rend to the congregation yesterday a letter from Bishop McQuaid which created a sensation. The public press that you are engaged taking up a collection in your church for the amelioration of the condition of the "suspects" now in prison in Ireland. I cannot permit the church to be used for any purpose having a But if the end you wish to obtain is a good one and deserving of help, you are at liberty to organize a relief committee to meet in your own house or some other convenient place." The Bishop states that the charges against him of want of regard for Ireland and her true interest is worse than calumnious.

IRISH ORDINATIONS IN PARIS. On Saturday the Christmas ordinations were celebrated amid the usual pomp and eplendour at the Church of St. Sulpice. It is stated in all sides that never before did such a large number of young Levites approach the alter of the Sulpicians, despite the spirit of the times and the threatening attitude of the Government towards ecclesiastics. ireland was, as usual, represented on the occasion. Among the two hundred and odd postulants whom his Eminence Cardinal Guibert, Archbishop of Paris, raised to the various orders the following gentlemen halled from "the Isle of Scholars and Saints":was handled by others who were not fit to the rear-ground. Success, however, is, I To Deaconship—Rev. John F. Hogan, tie his latch strings. It is the gravest of think, assured in the present case. The name diocese of Kilaloe; Rev. Mathew Lagan, Derry; and Rev Louis Walshe, archbecome Treasurer, is a sign of good omen, diocese of Boston, USA. To Sub-Deaconbeing a lover of his race. He will, I am ship-Rev W Kishey, diocese of Kerry; Rev sure, not only receive the hearty plaudits, John Mortel, diocese of Limerick; and Rev John Hanley, diocese of Dubuque, U S A. To Minor Orders-Mr Patrick Touhy, diocese of Cloyne; Mr John Lyons, diocese of Portland. U S A; and Mr Michael Walshe do. To native country at the request of a paper by no | Tonsure-Mr J Malcolm, diocese of Dunkirk, Scotland. Owing to the fact of there being no ordinations at the Irish College at Christmas the following gentlemen, alumni o that institution, were ordained on Saturday with St. Sulpice students by His Eminence the Cardinal :- To Deaconship-Rev Francis Maguire, archdiocese of Dublin. To Sub Deacon-Rev James Nolan, diocese of Kildare; and Rev W Purcell, archdiocese of

> THE PROPERTY OF THE CONGREGA-TION SISTERS FREE FROM TAXATION. JUDGMENT AGAINST THE ECHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

> The School Commissioners of the Municipality of St. Gabriel Village took an action against the Sinters of the Congregation of Notre Dame of Montreal, for the recovery of school taxes alleged to have been due. The case was heard before Hon. Justice Papineau, who gave judgment against ithe Commissioners. The defendants pleaded to the demand that they had no right to be taxed, as their's was an educational institution, and the grounds which the defendants sought to tax had been granted for educational purposes. The Hon. Justice reviewed the rights of the Institution, which were very ancient ones, dating as far back as the time of Louis XVI. by whom certain rights and privileges had been granted. The Corporation of Verdun took a similar action in the Superior Court against the same defendants in 1871. The ouse was afterwards taken to appeal and here the Judges divided on the question, three holding that it should be maintained. In the present case the Hon, Justice said that he would conform to the decision of the majority in the Court of Appeals, and for the reasons there given with several additional ones, he would dismiss the action with costs.

> > THE POPULATION OF PARIS.

Panis, Jan. 11 .- The census of Paris, taken on the 18th December, gives the population

THE MOTHER-IN-LAW.

BY HUNKY DORY. Bo much has been said of the famous old dame, That I question if there's e'en a flaw, Of her character left for me to defame If I wished to—the mother-in-law.

As I've never been there I cannot say much In regard to the clack of her law, For as yet, I am free from the cold, clammy From the grip of a mother in-law.

Some say that her voice makes the daughter while the husband will "hem" and will "haw;" And he isn't supposed to make much of a noise While she's near him—his mother in-law.

Some say that she stands on the stairs half the night.
With a rolling-pin clutched in her paw.
A-lying in wait for him coming home "tight,"
Tosmash him—the mother-in-law.

Some say that she is always in meddlesome moods, That of her every man stands in awe; That they'd rather encounter a snake in the Than a look from their mother-in-law.

Some say that she never looks tidy or neat. That her costume is ne'er comme-il faut; Some call her a beat and a slouchy old cheat And maliga their old mother-in-law.

Some call her "she dragon," "schoolma'am' and "cld fraud,"
Who squass around like an old squaw;
And it's scarce one in twenty an act will ap That's performed by a mother in law-

That when any domestic event does take place
She will sit there a flopping her j.w.
And pay little heed to a hint or menace—
No-they're lost on the mother in-law.

When rebuked by her daughter for something She'll remind her that she is her "maw;"
And retort in a tone that would startle the "Can I help being a mother in-law?"

Now, I've studied the subject and pondered it O'er,
And the following conclusion I draw:
That she's not such a loathsome and hateful
old bore
Asshe's pictured—the mother-in-law.

Yes, I've reason to think that exceptions there are, As I recently clearly foresaw That there looms in the distance a stately old

s:ar, Who's to shine as my mother in-law. Though she's crusty and tart, she hops round pretty smart.

Her aspect is pleasing and "braw;"

And I'm willing to wager she's got a good

heart, My prospective old mother-in-law. Yes, the time will soon come, my prospective old chum,
When I'll reach for your honest old paw,
And I'll shake it right hard as I greet you: "Old

At last you're my mother-in-law." And when at life's close, when I turn up my

toes.
The last motion I'll make with my jaw,
Shall be a request that my bones they may rest
In the grave with my mother-in-law.

A Fuller Account of the Canonization.

[From the London Tablet's Roman Correspondent.]

The ceremony of the Canonization of the Blessed Giovanni Battista de Rossi, Uanon of Sta Maria in Cosmedin; Father Lorenzo da Brindisi, Capuchin of the Minor Observants of St. Francis; Benedict Joseph Labre, layman; and Sister Clare of the Cross, of Monte Falco, Augustinian Nun, was performed on the 8th of December in the great hall over the portico of St. Peter's. This hall was beautifully decorated for the occasion, under the direction of Commendatore Fontana, Vatican architect, with the appoval of the Holy Father himself, who carefully inspected the arrangements. The hall was not adorned with glaring draperies, but in the simplest taste. The walls, divided already artments by the hugh recesses fo windows tooking on one side into the pinzza, on the other into the Basilica, were further sub-divided by festoons of flowers and candelabra reaching in lines from the ceiling to near the ground. The cornice was equipped with a double row of lights, extending all round the hall, one row being perfectly even and the upper being here and there diversified by slight elevation of the lamps. The prevailing colors in the decoration of the walls were white and gold, which were set off admirably by the festoons of flowers. The Papal throne erected at the far end of the half had over it the legend Ubi Petrus ibi ecclesia.

THE ALTAR IN THE MIDET BEFORE THE THRONE was covered by a lofty baldacchino, the four columns and the angels supporting them being richly gilt. Between the throne and the altar were the benches for the Cardinals and Archbishops, at the other side of the altar were seats for the Bishops, mitred Abbots and prelates. A barrier similar to that in the Sistine Chapel divided the hall into two porions, one for the Pope, Cardinals and ecclesistics, the other for the general public. All along the centre of the hall a passage was kept clear by the Falatine and Swiss Guards. 'Phorecesses of the windows, the walls being of great thickness, afforded ample room for he erection of tribunes or galleries. The tel recesses, five on the side of the plazza and fire looking to the Basilica, were accordingly utilized by the erection in interminable rows of white mitres with a few each of the three ties of seats with staircases. The ten tributes thus provided were distinguished by lettes, A to K. The Tribune A to the left of he Papal throne and gospel side of the Papa altar, was reserved for the Grand Master of the order of Malta with three knights, the president and four postulators of the respective causes and friends of the Secretary of State. Tribune B was allocated to the prelates and compltors of the Congregation of Rites, and to friends of the Majordomo. Tribune C was given to the postulation committee of Blessed John Bap- the throne, and on rising took his seat on the tist de Rossi ; D to he postulation comulttee of Blessed Joseph Labre; and E to the cemmission of the Congregation of Rites. At the right of the thone and epistle side of the Papal altar, tribung F was reserved for the Diplomatic body ; G for the Pecci family and the Roman nobles H for the Roman nobles. and the Papal chir; I for the postulation of Blessed Loreno da Brindisi, and K for the postulation o Blessed Clars da Monte Falco. The seas in the body of the ball were allotted, those on the left as one enters, to ladies, those tothe right, to gentlemen. In all the tribunes tle ladies were separated from the gentlemen, and the tickets of admission as well to the tribmes as to the body of the hall were personl and not transferable. Twelve standards ainted to represent miracles or scenes in to lives of the new saints

EIGHT C'CLOCK M., WAS THE HOUR MEN-TIONED

of the hall and ajechamber.

were suspended intervals along the walls

for the arrival 1 the tickets of admission but as early as x a.m., people drove to the bronze gate with was then, of course, closed.

directed to the bronze gate, and long before 8 a.m., Scala Regia was crowded by some hundreds of ladies and gentlemen all anxious to get the first places. The Palatine Guards formed a cordon at the head of the stairs and allowed only a few to pass at a time, in order to give time for close examination of the tickets. By nine a.m., the seats in the body of the hall were filled and the tribunes nearly so. Shortly after 9 a.m., the Pope accompanied by the Majordomo, Master of the Camera, Noble Guards and Chamberlains (lay and clerical) on duty, left his private apartments and descended to the hall dei Paramenti, in which were already assembled the Cardinals (42 in number), the Archbishops (65 or more), the Bishops (75), the Abbots (only 4 or 5), the Generals of Orders, Vatican Penitentiaries, Vatican prelates and officials, and the consultors of the Congregasacred vestments with the Papal mantle, and put on the tiara, and after blessing the in-cense, entered the adjoining Sala Ducale, where he laid aside the tiara and knelt in prayer at an altar erected for the purpose, and adorned by a tapestry picture of the Immaculate Conception. The Pope, on rising from prayer, intoned the first words of the hymn Ave Maris stella, which was sung by the Papal chair, and assuming the mitre, entered the sedia gestatoria, and was presented by Cardinal Bartolini, Procurator of the Canonization, with three lighted waxen candles, richly painted. The largest of these the Pope handed to the Prince Assistant at the Throne (Colonna), who knelt to receive it, and the smallest he took in his left hand, leaving his right hand free to impart the Benediction.

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A PROCESSION WAS THEN FORMED

in the following order :- Two mace bearers under officers; consultors of the Congregation of Rites; members of the Cappella Pontificia, i.e., Procurators, Apostolic Preacher, Confessor, Proctors-General of Mendicant and for the increase of our holy religion, by Grders, Bussolanti, chaplains in ordinary, some of them bearing the Pope's precious mitres, clerks and private chaplains, the Procorator General del Fisco and Consistorial Advocates, the Cameriere d'Onore and Sigreti and the singers of the Papal Choir; various Vatican prelates; two private chaplains bearing the tiara and mitre usually worn by Leo XIII.; Prince Ruspoli, Master of the Sacred Hospice, attended by mace bearers and Cursori. Next came a Votante di Segnatura with incense, the junior, Auditor of the Rota, as subdeacon apostolic

BEARING THE PAPAL CROSS,

and surrounded by seven acolytes with lighted wax candles, and followed by the Virac Rubea or keeper of the Papal Cross, an Auditor of the Rota and two Greeks, habited in sacred vestments for serving as subdeacon at the mass. Then in white copes advanced the Vatican Penitentiaries; the Abbots General; Ordinary, all in white damask copes and white mitres; the Bishops and Archbishops, non-assistant and assistant at the throne, in copes of silver cloth and with whit: mitres.

AFTERWARDS THE CARDINALS.

the deacons first in rich silver dalmatics, embroidered in gold, then the priests in copes and lastly, the Cardinal Bishops in copes, all wearing damask mitres, and holding in their hands lighted wax candles, each attended by trainbearer and officials; next the Prince (Colonna), assistant at the throne; two auditors of the Rota; the two first deacons assistant (Cardinals Mertel and Randi), with Cardinal Zigliara as acting deacon ministrant between them; the Prefect of Pontifical Ceremonies (Mgr. Cataldi) and a master of ceremonies in attendance. Next came the Pope in the sedia gestatoria, attended by the Foriere (Marchese Succhetti) and the Cava-Herizzo (Marchese Serlupi) and carried by Palafrenieni and Sediari, wearing red damask liverles; and with a Baldacchino held over him by eight Referendary Prelates of the Segnatura (of whom Mgr. Stonor was one); the flabelli or peacock fans being carried at either side. Immediately behind his Holiness followed the commandants and officers and Palatine Guards of Honor, the swordbearers, mace-beaters, the Dean of the Rota carrying the mitre, the Majordomo (Mgr. Ricci Paracciani), the Master of the Camera (Mgr. Macchi), the Protonoraries Partecipanti, and some Generals of religious orders. This procession, issuing from the Sala Ducale, went round the Aula Regia and entered the Sistine Chapel, where the Pope alighted from the sedia gestatoria, and knelt before the Blessed Sacrameut. The procession, when the Pope re-entered the sedia, resumed its course to the hall of canonization, the Papal choir. at the entrance of his Holiness, singing the Tu es Petrus.

THE SCENE, AS VIEWED

from the upper galleries of the tribunes, at the entrance of the procession, was strikingly beautiful. A soft golden light pervaded the hall; the tribuner were filled with Ambassadors in rich uniform, nobles and gentlemen wearing brilliant decorations, Capuchins in sombre brown, and Augustinians in black robes. The crimson plumes of the Palatine guards formed a double line in the midst of the hall; then came slowly marching the various Vatican officials, some in red and white robes, interspered with the Spanish costumes of black velvet and the silver maces, next the long and apparently red crowns studded with jewels oi Armenian and Oriental prelates, the Cardinals in their rich robes, and the great officers of State, and

most observed of all LEO XIII. HIMSELF, giving his benediction to the kneeling crowds and looking every inch the Supreme Pontiff of the Catholic Church. When the barrier was passed his Holiness handed his waxen torch to the Coppiere (Monsignor Bocali), and the second Cardinal Deacon removed the the throne, and on rising took his seat on the throne again wearing his mitre. Fourteen of the senior Archbishops and Bishops sat on the steps of the throne. The Cardinals sat on longitudinal benches at either side o' the space before the throne, and behind them say the Archbishops. The Bishops, Abbots, Penerentiaries and Vatican prelates sat on cross benches ranged between the alta: and the barrier. The Cardinals, Archbishops, Bishops, Abbotts and prelates then, one by one and in order of rank, went up to the throne and paid their respective homages. They then resumed their seats each retaining in his hand a lighted candle.

THE PROCURATOR OF THE CANONIZATION, Cardinal Bartolini, and on his left the Consistorial advocate, De Domenicis Tosti, were then conducted to the foot of the throne, and the Dean, in the name of the Cardinal Pro curator, made in Latin the first postulation instanter for the canonization, to which a reply, also in Latin, was made in the name of the Pontiff, by Mousignor Mercurelli, the Becretary of Briefs to Princes. The Postula tors returned to theirs; is, the Pope left the throne and knelt atta faldstool, and two The Cardinals rchbishops and Bishops, the | singers of the Papal chair intoned the Litanambassadors al Roman nobles drove round les of the Saints, all present kneeling and by the Zecci and all other persons were joining in the responses. The Litanies being Bartolini, the Precurator of the Canonization, I they cordially detest them.

second postulation, instanter, instantius, instantissime was made, and the Secretary replied. The postulators resumed their seats, the Pope again knelt, and the first Cardinal Deacon assistant pronounced the word Orate. All present knelt and prayed until the second Cardinal Deacon sseistant said Levate. The Pope and all present then rose, and the Pope intoned the Veni Creator Spiritus, after which he recited the prescribed prayers; and the third postulation, instanter, instantius, instantissime, was made and responded to by the Secretary. The Pope now stood at the throne, wearing the tiars, and as Doctor Infallible and Head of the Universal Church, pronounced the formal decreeot caronization in the following terms :--

Ad honorem Sanctae et individuae Trintatis, ad exaltationem Fidei Catholicae et tion of Rites. The Pope then robed in the Christianae Religionis augmentum, auctoritate Domini Nostri Jesa Christi, Bestorum Apostolorum Petri et Pauli, ac Nostra; matura deliberatione prachabita, et Divina ope sarpius implorata, ac de Verarabilium Fratrum Nostrorum Sanctae Romanae Ecclesiae Cardinalum, Patriarcharum, Archiepiscoporum in U.be existentium consilio, Beatos Joannem Baptistam de Rubeis, Leurentium a Brundusio, Benedictum Josephum Labre, Confessores, et Claram a Cruce, Virginem, Sanctos esse decernimus, et definimus ne Sanctorum Catalogo adscribtmus, Statuentes ab Egglesia Universali illorum memoriam quolibet anno nempe Joannes Baptistae die vigosima tertia Maii. Laurentii septima Julii, Benedicti Josephi decima sexta Aprilis, inter Sanctos Contessores non Pontifices, Clarge, decima octava Augusti, inter Sanctas Vicgines, pia devotione recoli debere. In nomine Patris, et Filis, et Spiritus Saucti. Amen.

TRANSLATION.

To the honor of the holy and undivided Tri ity, for the glory of the Catholic faith, authority of our Lord Jesus Christ and of the holy apostles, Peter and Paul, and by Our own authority, after full deliberation, and having often implored the Divine aid by desire of Our venerable brethren, the Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church, and of the Patriarchs, Archbishops, and Bishops present in the Holy City. We decree and define the Bless-Holy City. We decree and define the Bless-ed John Baptist De Rossi, Laurence of Brindisi, and Benedict Joseph Labre, confessors. and Blessed Clare of the Cross, virgin, to be saints and do inscribe them in the catalogue of the saints; and We ordain that their feast be devoutly kept each year by the Universal Church as follows-that of John Baptist on the 23rd of May, that of Laurence on the 7th July, that of Benedict of Clare on the 18th of August as a virgin. In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

ON THE PUBLICATION OF THIS DECREE, the Commandatore di S. Spirito; the Abbo s | the Cardinal Procurator and the Consistorial Advocate returned thanks and prayed for the despatch of the relative anostolic letters. The Pope replied :- Decernimus: and the Advocate requested the protouotaries to compile the acts of canonization. The chief protonotary answered, Conficients; and turning to the Chamberlains, added, vobis testibus. The trumpets now sounded from the dis tance, and the belis of St. Peter's and of all the churches of Rome began to ring out a joyful peal. The Pope rose, laid aside the mitre, and intoned the "Te Deum," which was chanted by the Papal Choir. After the " I'e Deum" Cardinal Mertel intoned the "Orate pro nobis Sancta Joannes Baptista, Laurenti, Benedicte Joseph et Clara," the choir responding with "Ut digni efficiamur promissionious Caristi." The Holy Father then read the "Oremus" proper for the new Saints. The Cardinal Deacon, Gospeller, recited the "Confiteor," adding, after "Petro et Paulo," the words " Sanctis Joanni Baptista Laurentio, Benedicto Joseph et Claræ." sub-deacon then approached the throne, bearing the cross and Leo XIII. laying aside the mitre, said the proper before the benediction, and the Canonization ceremonies were cl ded.

of the Noble Guard, the officers of the Swiss | PREPARATIONS WERE THEN MADE FOR THE MASS. The Pealms for Tierce were intoned and the Pope put on the vestments for Mass. Cardinal Di Pietro was the Assistant Bishop, Cardinals Mertel and Randi the Deacons assistant and Cardinal Zigliare was Deacon Ministrante. The sub-deacon was Mgr. Sibilia, Auditor of the Rota. The Mass celebrated by the Holy Father was that of the Immaculate Conception, with prayers proper for the new Saints. The Gospel and the Epistle were intoned both in Greek and Latin, and after the Gospel Leo XIII delivered a homily in which he enlarged on the subject of the Immaculate Conception, and deplored the unfortunate condition of affairs which prevented the celebration of the func tions in St. Peter's, and returned thanks to heaven for the privilege of decreeing divine honors to four heroes of the Church. He then pronounced an admirable panegyric on the life and virtues of the four saints, concluding by a prayer for a blessing for the Universal Church through the intercession of the Blessed Virgin and the newly canonized Saints. The homily lasted for nearly twenty minutes. During the chanting of the "Credo." twelve Cardinals, members of the Congregation of Rites, proceeded to the Pauline Chapel, where the oblations were laid out on twelve tables. These oblations consisted, for each of the four postulations, of five wax candles; two of the weight of thirty Roman pounds each, and three of nine pounds weight each; two large loaves, one gilt, the other silvered on silver plates; wine and water in two small barrels, one gilt, the other silvered; three cages, one with two turtle doves, the second with two pigeons, the third with some other birds. These oblations, carried by the postulators, were presented to the Pope by Cardinels, namely, the Cardinal Procurator. Bartollui, a Cardinal Priest and a Cardinal Deacon, all of the Congregation of Rites, Cardinal Bartolini acted for all four postulations, as the Procurator for all. The other Cardinals were Di Pietro, Monaco La Vallette, and De Falloux, for St. John Baptist de Rossi; Cardinais Sacconi, Oreglia and Pellegrini, for St. Lorenzo da Brindisi; Cardinals Billo, Mertinelli and Pecci, for St. Benedict Joseph Labre; and Cardinals Pitra Tattani and Hasson, for St. Clare of the Cross. The several oblations as presented to the Pope were by his Holiness handed to Monsignor

Cataldi, Prefect of the Pontifical Ceremonies. THE POPE THEN AFTER WASHING HIS HANDS, continued the celebration of the Mass, make toria, the Tota Pulchra of Palestrina, and the or knocked them down. was sung by the choir. The Pope at the terchanged the mitre for the tiara; and Cardinal

over, the Pope returned to his throne, and the Mgr. de Marzo, President of Postulations, and the Postulators of the jour causes approached the throne, and Cardinal Bartolini, in the name of the four postulators, presented his Holiness with a purse of white velvet, embroidered with gold, and containing the customary offering pro missa bene cantata. The Pone then entered the sedia gestatoria, the procession was formed, and the Holy Father left the ball with the same cortege as he enter ed it, and exhibiting little signs of fatigue, although the ceremonies had lasted from 8.30

a.m. to 2 30 pm. Cardinal Mertrel unfortunately was seized with illness during the functions, and his place as Cardinal deacon assistant was supplied by another Cardinal. Some alarm was felt at first at the apparently serious indisposition of his Eminence, but he became much better the following day.

FATHER RYAN ON THE ADULATORY REPORTER.

The well-known priest, Rev. Ahram J. Ryan, in an article written for Donohue's

Magazine, says : -In description of Catholic services every s-rmon preached, no matter by whom, is eloquent and eloquently delivered; which is flattering, but false. Eloquence is a rare gift, and still more rare is oratory. Now, according to those highly colored descriptions of sacred celebrations, the immense majority of the priests in this country must be eminently eloquent men; which is not true Thank God! we can, in our Holy Oburch, get along very well without human eloquence, though we cannot do without the sacramental powers of the priests.

Of course, a fortiori, if the priests be so very eloquent, why, the Bishop must be more so. Now we have not, in this country, more than six bishops (if that many) gifted with eloquence of the highest order, as eloquence ought to be measured.

Again, every discourse pronounced in Church is designated as learned. Now the word learned is an adjective not to be lightly

Catholics breathing with atmosphere impregnated with Protestantism catch the contagion of giving to the merely human more than its real moral value in our Holy Church. Protestantism needs eloquence, and has plenty of it, as it goes in this country. Protestantism is simply a human organization which lives and thrives on the human.

Now, in our Church, the Divine rules and reigns, despite the imperfections of the human. The pulpit, in which the priest preaches the gospel, has generally, in our swamps of southern Indiana. Churches, an elevation higher th n the altar. But that is only to the eves in the Catholic head. In the eyes of Faith in the Catholic's heart the lowly altar has an immeasurably higher position.

And, so, also, there is a tendency a long time a growing to make the preacher super. seds the priest and to place the sermon above the Holy Mass. The pulpit's stole is as

nothing to the altar's chasuble. The grandest sermon is not even a shadow of the great Sacrifice.

Now Catholic journals and writers seem to pander to this very false taste. Are they arraid to be frank? "Tis hard to tell. But eye, and it takes 144,000 of the screws to the writer of this has often smiled and heard others laugh at the fulsome flatteries which follow every preacher and every sermon. Does it make the faithful forget the priest for the preacher and the Mass for the so-called eloquent Fermon?

It mortifies the priests themselves. They know better. And we have seen them wounded more by the exaggeration of unearned praise than by the honest criticisms of sincere friends.

REGAL FESTIVITIES. Lisson, Jan. 13 .- The palace ball last night

was a great success. Only one feature marred the effect of the Royal hospitality, and this was the long journey by a road crowded with vehicles of all classe Royalty to the Ajuda Palace, first along the Tagus then up an ugly road. The interior of the palace was characterized by simplicity, though it was tastefully decorated and brilliantly lighted. It is a surprise to the Spaniards who are accustomed to Bourbon ceremonies. The guests entered, quietly strolling through the rooms. The General and Diplomatists afterwards played cards, and the ladies chatted with the no bles, officers and civilians. The Throne room, which is not very large, was much crowded when their Majestles and the privileged few danced. King Alfonso waltzed with his usual zest in turn with Portuguese ladies and the consorts of Diplomatists. King Luis seemed to prefer the quadrille and quiet chats with Senor Sagasta, the Duke of Sexto or the Marquis de La Vega Armijo. The immense crowd of three thousand guests seemed to amuse themselves, though but few danced. The supper tables were magnificently adorned with plate and flowers and choice, tempting faces. They were besieged all night; dancing was kept up till af. ter 4 o'clock this morning. The hospitality of Dom Luis was generally praised. All call attention to the marked allusion of both Kings in their speeches, toasts and private conversation to Portuguese independence and Spain's desire to respect it. Their Majestics get on very well, and in the entourage of Don Alfonso it is stated that he and Queen Christina, as well as the Ministers, are well satisfied with the **∀**∹ry come given by official circles by the Portuguese Royal family. \mathbf{T} be people of all classes in Lisbon, however, are | condemn, still we must confess that the acfar less enthusiastic and demonstrative than tion of some men who are sticking themwhen the Prince of Wales visited the Portuguese capital in 1876. The Kings left early to go to the Portu-

guese bull fight. The ring was spacious and the spectators numerous. Many women attended. Directly the signal to begin was given a handsomely attired young horseman stood with the usual number of gaily. dressed bull-fighters rendy for the bull. He rushed in correctly, but with his horns covered at the points with round balls that by pillorying tortured Ireland before the entitle them to the nickname "Toros Embolados." The Portuguese bulls charged well the mounted Picadors, who, planting the iron-pronged spears or short darks behind the the field to compete against the mighty shoulders of the infuriated animals, managed their horses with skill and daring. other bull fighters dashed about, and the swordsmen, with barmless dexterity, worried the bulls with scarfs and mimicked the great | cunning. They live on secrecy and the mys-Toreros, getting now and then a good toss or ing the Communion on the throne. The tumble until real daring was displayed by music chosen for the occasion was Ciciliani's strong, brilliantly-dressed men, who seized Mass for eight voices with the Credo of Vic the bulls by the horns, stopped them O salutaris Hostia of Mustrato who directed the ran some risk, and the fight ended choir with his usual consummate skill. At without a horse or bull being slaughtered. the moment of the elevation, a melody was The Portuguese clapped hands, cheered and sounded by the silver trumpets of the Noble proudly told the foreigners, with comic Guards, the musicians being stationed out of gravity, that they are too civilized to view, and above the cornice of the entrance encourage the savage Castilian national game. door. After the elevation, Baini's Benedictus In this, as in most things serious or trivial alike, the Portugese strike one as chosing to mination of the Mass laid the Pallium and stand half way between the Castilians, to Maniple upon the altar, and putting on the mi- ward whom they feel like an insubordinate tre, took his seat on the throne. He then ex. | younger brother towards his elders and the English, whom they mildly imitate, though

ROUND THE WORLD.

Brown slabs of unknown composition are sold about Paris labelled "English plum pudding."

It is fashionable in New England to drive horses three abreast to sleighs, as the Russians do.

A stone church, built two hundred years ago by Puritans, is used by Unitarians at Hingham, Mass.

A London paper mentions that Signor Gavazzi, an "English preacher," as it styles him, has been sentenced to punishment in Paris for an act of immorality.

It is said that the Duke of Marlborough's collection of china will share the fate of his library. Blenheim Palace cannot be sold unless an act of Parliament be repealed.

A prolonged and vexatious argument betzeen Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ross, of Erie, Pa., on the emnipresence of the Holy Ghost has ended in the insanity of both disputants and their commitment to an asylum. If it be true, as stuted, that \$500 a week is

Mrs. Langtry's pay, she will have great inducements to make the stage a profession, and close a life in which, by all accounts, she has been largely dependent on others. The English gentry also are now trembling

for their hunting, and the Duke of Beaufort has addressed a letter to the gentlemen of his hunt as to the great want of consideration frequently shown toward the land and crops

Since the law against the Socialists came into force, on the 21st of October, 1878, there have been altogether in Germany 225 Socialist societies dissolved and 758 publications suppressed or probibited, including two in the English language.

The Emperor and Crown Prince of Germany are reputed very easy going masters in their respective establishments. When the bell is a long while being answered, the latter has a way of supposing "those wires are out of order again."

A sentenced murderer in St. Louis is resisting the efforts of all the clergymen who try to prepare him spiritually for death. "I have always taken care of myself," he says, and guess my soul will be able to do the same." No argument moves him.

Sister Mary Joseph, the head of the Sisters of Providence, an Indiana Catholic order, who died lately, was a sister by birth of Irma de la Motte, who renounced rank and fortune in Brittany to embrace a life of privation in the

It is proposed to light up the greater part of the Suez Canal by electricity, with the two-fold object, first of enabling dredging operations to be carried on at night instead of during the day, and next, in order that vessels may pass through at all h urs instead of blocking up the passage and anchoring, as hitherto.

So microscopically perfect is the watchmaking machinery now in use that its screws are cut with nearly 600 threads to the inch -though the finest used in the watch has 250. These threads are invisible to the naked weigh a pound, their value being six pounds of pure gold.

Dan Edson of Warrensburg, Pa., was a terrible blasphemer A horse kicked him in a barn the other day, and his ejeculations were incommonly prolonged and violent. Then flames broke out among the hay, and the building was destroyed. There is no convincing the neighbors that Dan's sulphurous lauguage did not kindle the fire.

The Duke of Westminster is thinking of using his power as a landlord to induce the tenants under him in London to consume their own smoke. He has sent out a private commission to investigate the matter, and, if they report favorably, it will probably be made one of the conditions of a Westminster lesse that one's chimneys emit no smoke.

The London Economist remarks that it is characteristic of the length of time it takes to set the Government of India in motion on a new line of action, that the proposal to grow tea in India was made fitty years before it was carried out. Sir Joseph Banks snggested in 1788, and in 1838 the first India ten reached London. The importation now exceeds 42,000,000 pounds.

Lord Justice Lush, whose death is just announced, was raised to the English bench nearly at the same time with Sergeant Shee, the last Roman Catholic who had worn ermine since the reformation. At the bar dinner given to them at the Temple, Sergeant Murphy, one of the wittlest men of the day, in an after-dinner speech, said for the future, instend of "women and wine," our toast shall be "Shee and Lush."

A father and son could not get along well together on the same farm, at Guthrie, Miss., and it was settled, after much bickering, that the son should leave. He paid all his debts. gave away his remaining property, and ap-When the time pointed a day for departure. came, he shook hands with the family, including the father, who asked, "Where are you going?" "To the devil," the young man replied, drawing a pistol and instantly billing himself.

BISHOP McQUAID AND THE LAND LEAGUE.

Though there is much in Bishop Mcand Quaid's denunciation of the Land League movement in America that we feel bound to selves forward as leaders in the movement have afforded him good grounds for criticism and condemnation. It is to te regretted that in all patriotic Irish movements irrepressible charlatans and political quacks push themselves to the front by their brazen appeals to the passions, and not to the common sense of the masses. They elbow aside good and really useful men who will not stoop to court public applause plaudits of unthinking enthusiasts. Wild appeals of war to the knile against England by men who could not put a regiment in armies of a powerful nation are the stock in trade of these professional patriots. They do not believe in legitimate agitation, it is too slow for their enthusiasm, too open for their terious application of the moneys collected from the patriotic masses of the Irish people of America, and of the application of which they never give any account, for this would be giving information to the enemy.

When Fenianism became a power, and when money rolled in thousands into the treasury, all this corrupt element elbowed its way to the front and captured the unthinking masses by their wild appeals for war and their terrible threats and denunciations of England. The result was that these gushing patriots had to be paid for their services, the funds soon disappeared, and a great and powerful organization, which might have accomplished

in shame and disgrace. We regret to say that we see the same blown up by an infernal machine.

tendency to-day. We see the same rotten. irrepressible element trying to lay hold of the Land League movement and to invest it with the mysterious cloak of secrecy. Had Bishop McQuaid confined his rebuke to these men he would be doing the Irish cause a service by opening the eyes of honest men to the danger they run of being imposed upon by knaves and enthusiasts but when he condemns the Land League on general principles he cer-tainly takes a stand that neither facts nor justice would justify. We need not enter into details to prove that Ireland is a rackrented, oppressed country. This we are sure Bishop McQuaid will admit, and if so the Irish people are perfectly justified in their efforts to redress the terrible oppression under which they are ground in the dust even worse than the helots of Greece or the black slaves af America. If the Land League leaders have made some mistakes, we must consider that they were goaded into them by the high-banded despotism of the English Government; and if the people have been guilty of some fearful outrages, we must bear in mind the terrible provocation they have received, and be charitably lenient to any errors or excesses of which they may have been guilty .-The Catholic Tribune, Missourt.

THE ANGLO-ALGERINE INFANT SLAVE TRADE.

A shocking discovery was recently made at Constant nople, which has during the past three or four weeks been discussed by several correspondents of the London journals. A. company of performing acrobats or tumblers. very young persons, described by the proprietary conductor as Bedouin Arabs from North Africa, proved to consist mainly of the English boys who had been kept in a condition of virtual alavery, while carried about to many towns of Continental Europe, for the benefit of their cruel taskmasters.

The British Consul-General at Constantinople, Mr Fawcett, was lately informed of this strocious proceeding, which has been going on, undetected, for some years past; and his further inquiries were assisted by Mr. R. D. M. Littler, who happened to be in that city, and who sent an account of the matter to the English press. It appeared that fourteen English boys, all born of London parents, had been sold at ages varying from three years and ten months to six years, for terms varying from ten to fourteen years, to a French Arab, calling himself Hadj' Ali ben Mohammed, for sums of from 30s to 50s e wh.

The method of the sale was a duly stamped deed of apprenticeship, which recited that each of these unhappy infants "of his own free will and accord " testify to his executing these presents, doth put himself apprentice." On the back of the deed of indenture was a receipt signed by the parents for the money to be paid. In all cases Hadj' All bound himself to find proper food and clothing, and in some to find proper education. These poor lads were housed in a Turkish bouse in the worst quarter of Stamboul, haddled together in a room about tifteen feet square, the sole furniture of which was a few baxes containing their tumbling dresses. They were horribly dirty, bar footed and clad merely in a pair of baggy Turkish trousers and an old filthy man's shirt. There was no washing place in or near the room, and there was no bed.

It is stated that they were fed from a large round tin pot with some stew or skilly, the -olid part of which they tore with their hands, while the liquid part they drank from pannikins. They never tasted tea, coffee or other drink than water, and had no food other than this disgusting mixture and bread. They were never allowed to dress decently except to perform, nor were they ever allowed to quit the house save for the same purpose. They had no toys, games or amusements, nor were they allowed any other pastime but practising their acrobatic performances. Only one or two of them could speak English, and in communicating with them an interpreter

It appears that these children have been in a state of clavery as follows :- Prince, cleven vears; Donaldson, eight years; Proggett, Price and Crouch, four years, and the three Joneses, three years. The boys were sent on the 22nd November, by Mr. Consul-General Fawcett, on board the steamship "Raleigh." This is a striking instance of modern English civilization."—McGee's Illustrated.

WHAT DRINKING DOES. The London Times has lately expressed

itself on the use of alcoholic drinks in this fashion :- "Drinking bailles us, confounds us, shames us, and mocks us at every point. It outwits alike the teacher, the man of business, the patriot and the legislator. Every other institution flounders in hopeless difficulties; the public-house holds its triumphant course. The administrators public and private charity are told that their alms and oblations go with rates, doles, and pensions to the all absorbing bar, the public-house. But the worst remains. Not a year passes in either town or village without some unexpected and hideous scandal, the outcome of habitual indulgence, often small and innocent in its origin. Some poor creature, long and deservedly high in the respect, perhaps reverence, of the neighborhood, makes a sudden shipwreck of character. Under the accumulating influence of alcohol, aggravated, perhaps, by other still more powerful, still more treacherous agencies, the honest man turns knave, the man suddenly loses principle and self-respect, the wise man is utterly foolish, the rigidly moral man forgets his mask and his code and takes a plunge into his libertiniam. It then turns out, what possibly some have suspected, that drink is at the bottom of it, and that some poor wife or friend has long being doing the best that could be done to check, to cure, and, at all events, to hide, till the truth would be out. Of course, on such occasions, rivals and competitors in the race of life are not to be denied their paltry triumph. It would be much more to the purpose to take warning, and do something toward staying the huge mischief which, in one way or another, confounds us all, and may-ior we cannot be sure-crush and ruin any one of us.".

THE "OXENHOLME" EXPLOSION. London, Jan. 15 .- Referring to the explo-

sion of an infernal machine on board the steamship "Ozenhoime," the Daily News' New York correspondent has telegraphed the following: "O'Donovan Rossa says he is not surprised to hear this. Irishmen in England and Ireland are determined to blow up everything English at every opportunity. He has no doubt that the machines were put on board at Liverpool with intent to destroy the vessel, but he has no direct knowledge of these particular doings because he cannot tell when the men in Ireland intend to strike. We send them money he adds, and means to work with, and they use them as they think best. We will continue to use the machines till England does Ireland juswonders with wise men as leaders, collapsed | tic. This is only one instance, the "Dotterel' was another. I know that the "Dotterel" was

St. Gabriel Branch of the Irish National Land League.

Lecture by J. D. Purcell, Esq., M.A., B.C.L.,

St. Gabriel Academy was crowded Thursday evening on the occasion of the lecture delivered by Mr. Purcell on the "Irish Question," and under the auspices of the Irish National Land League. The speaker, who was warmly received, never failed to interest his hearers and to excite their enthusiasm.

He said :-Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: I have always considered it to be the duty of every Irishman, and of the son of every Irishman, to assist any cause which may, either directly or indirectly, reflect credit on the time-honored race to which it is our proud distinction to belong. Such being the case, when kindly invited by the St. Gabrie! Branch of the Land League to lecture under its auspices on behalf of the cause, it was with pleasure that I responded to what I considered the call of duty, a call to which no one pretending to have any sympathy with Ireland's wrongs could turn an unheeding ear. (Applause.) For if ever there was a time when every Irishman should raise his voice, proudly declare his adherance to the cause, and do all in his power to promote a successful issue, it is now when the cause is a just one, when the time is propitious, when the means are legitimate and when the object is such a noble one as that of the Jrish National Land League. (Loud applause) Ireland is admittedly one of the most fertile countries in the world, but notwithstanding this fact, famine is, so to say, chronic in the This bas been accounted for in land. various ways. Let us then consider what are the causes which have reduced Ireland to this state, for she was not always thus. No, for penetrating the mists of antiquity, we find that at a time when surrounding nations were plunged in the darkness of ignorance and barbarism, when education, refinement and civilization were to them empty names, when the only laws recognized were those of force, we find that Ireland was the recognized centre of civilization, specially distinguished as the seat of cultured intellect and the favored home of learning, and famous as the repository of all that was grand and beautiful in the arts and sciences. The speaker, after a graphic description of Ireland's presperity in those days, quoted from Montelsmbert. Moshiem, Hallam and other well known authorities establishing Ireland's supremacy in those early times. The country was at this time governed by the Brehon laws, which contain all the elements and were probably the source whence our modern constitutional law was derived. McGee, in his bistory of Ireland, and Sir Henry Maine, in his "History of Early Institutions," tell us that under the Brehon laws the Irish farmer was the owner of the soil which he tilled, and thus it would seem that the Land League, in their effort to obtain a peasant proprietary, are simply endeavouring to restore the ancient system of Land tenure. (Cheers.) Such was the recognized system of Land tenure when, in 1171, Henry II. invaded the country. Then began that long and dreadful struggle, which eventually resulted in to the House of Lords rejecting the Land brooke, Compton, Wolfe, Richmond, and Mecompletely depriving the people of the League amendment. It also excludes from gantic. This enactment was a special proland, without granting any compensation, the benefit of the Act all agricultural tection thrown around the Protestant min-The land was then disposed of in three ways. labourers—a class numbering 400,000 and ority. Will Mr. Ryan point out any such totas to the favorites of the existing monarch; it was sold to English and Scotch colonists, and the price went into the Royal treasury, and it was offered gratuitously to foreign emigrants on condition that they should not allow the Irish ever to become owners of the land either by purchase or in return for their services, and that they should do their utmost to drive the Irish out of the country, and thus was finally estab. lished the existing system of landlordism. The people being deprived of their land, the nation was next reduced to intellectual bondage and to commercial ruin by English acts of Parliament. Six centuries of legislation such as this produced their inevitable results, and in 1780 Ireland was a nation of dependents-a nation of paupers, four nifths of the population possessed of no rights which the other fifth was bound to respect; their religion proscribed; without representation in Parliament; looked upon with scorn and the tenants would be in no better position, contempt by those who lived in luxury on owing to the fact that they have to pay their the proceeds of their toil; yet it was matter of surprise that there was discontent, ignorance and poverty in Ireland. The feudal system had resulted all over Europe in placing the people in the power of the upper classes, but the success of the American and French revolutions were the first sounds of the death knell of feudslism and class ascendancy, and Ireland hearing the joyful sound, one supreme effort to rend asunder the chains of centuries was made under Grattan and the volunteers, and the legislative ndependence of Ireland was an accomplished fact. (Cheers.) From the year 1800 dates the work of redemption; a herculean work was to be done; an entire nation was to be brought back to national existence, and a hercules presented himself to do that work in the person of the illustrious Daniel O'Connell. He determined that the rights of the people to representation in Parliament; their right to worship their Oreator accord. ing to their conscience; their right to education; their right to live and prosper in their native land; in fine, their rights as free men, living in a civilized country, should be granted and respected; and the curtain fell at the close of the first act in the drama of Justice to Iroland, by the granting of Catholic Emancipation in 1829. (Loud applause.) This first instalment of justice obtained, the great work of educating the people tegan; but the great impediment has ever been the existing system of land tenure, for the children of the farming population, owing to this system, are, as a class, debarred from the benefits of education, owing to the fact that en the majority of estates in Ireland it requires the work of every man, woman and ohild to pay the rent and maintain their own existence. Moreover, the majority of the tenants are tenants at will; i. e., tenants at the will of the landlords, who are liable at any time to have their rents raised, and to be evicted whether they pay their rents or not and who in addition can by law receive no compensation for any improvements they may have made on their buildings. Now, what hope is there for a people so situated, what means have they of educating their children and enabling them to compete with the

rising generations of other countries? What

misery?'. What motive of ambition for their | Times.

country's welfare can they have, when they have no stake in the country, but find them selves toiling without hope in their native land, and see the proceeds of their toil going to support those who have made life a burden to them? A people so situated can find but little charm in life, and John Stuart Mill forcibly defined the position of the tenants when he said "that the Irish tenant was the only human being in existence who had nothing to gain by increased industry and nothing to lose by increased idleness." But the evil does not stop here, Ireland deprived of her industries and manufactures leaves the

people dependent of the soil for existence. So long as the seasons are good the tenant can live, but not save any money, and when the crops fail there is a famine, and instead of a due allowance being made the annals of '46 and '47 show us that at those times the evictions were most numerous. Then the gaunt victims of hunger were seen with their glaring eyes, their sunken cheeks and their bluish lips quivering with agony, there were seen old gray haired men and women lifting their palsied hands and shivering voices to heaven in a vain appeal for food; then was it when strong men, weeping women and tender children were crying aloud in their agony and despair, that the landlords (they who alone were responsible for this state of things) came, not to comfort, not to bring food to the dying, but demanding their rent accompanied by their process servers and crowbar brigades, and when they could not obtain their rent, they caused the starved and fever-stricken victims of their inhuman greed, of their relentless rapacity to be thrown out of doors in midwinter to die like dogs on the roadside. (Hisses.) In '79 famine again visited the country, but a change for the better had taken place among the people, and they de-clared that as after a trial of 700 years the landlord system had not only resulted in practically annihilating the many for the benefit of the few, but had moreover, blighted the prospects of the country as a nation that they owed it to themselves as men, that they owed it to their families as parents, that they owed it to their country as subjects to put an end at once and forever to a system so wanting in justice and so completely at variance with the fundamental principles of social freedom and national progress. (Cheering.) The Land League then came into existence and its agitation at length forced the Government to promise a remedy in the shape of a Land Bill, which, it was hinted, would satisfy all demands by establishing a peasant proprietary. The Land Bill became law, and to compel the people of Ireland to accept it, the Land League (which had directed the attention of the Government to the existing evil), was suppressed and declared an illegal organization and the leaders imprisoned. Why was this? because the Land Lesgue speaking on behalf of the agricultural class had declared that the Land Bill was a failure, for the ressons that it did not provide for the establishment of a peasent proprietary as promised, and because unsatisfactory and weak as the Bill was when it left the House of Commons for ratification in the House of Lords (I should rather say the House of Landlords), it was shorn of all its redeeming features, viz; the amendments of the Land Leaguers when it left that august Assembly. It is claimed that the Land Bill grants fixity of tenure for 15 years; now this is a good provision, but the benefit is a very limited one, for it provides that all tenants in arrears cannot receive the benefit of the Act until all arrears of rent are paid. Now, owing to the depression of the last few years, those in arrears form a very large proportion of the tenants, and, consequently, those most in need of protection, are in no [way benefitted by the Act.

a __nnd it forthe

landlord is willing to sell, and that three-

tenants in the past have been unable to do

more than keep body and soul together, the

tenants on the majority of estates will be

unable to purchase their holdings. The

speaker, after referring to the American com-

petition, touched on the decisions so far ren-

dered by the land courts in Ireland, claiming

that notwithstanding the reductions obtained

own costs, which in many instances are

are greater than the reduction in rent obtain-

ed, and also because, owing to the rejection

of the Healy amendment, the landlords have

the power to appeal the cases to higher

courts (as has already been done in 60 per

cent. of the cases so far decided) which prac-

tically makes the contest one between a rich

man and a poor one, in which the former is

sure to win. The "no rent manifesto" was

most opportune, and notwithstanding the

declarations of the English press it is neither

communistic or dishonest, for the order which

issued from Kilmainhan goal was simply to

pay no rent until such time as the leaders

were released, i.e., until such time as the

constitutional liberties of the people were re-

stored, in fact it was issued on the same prin-

ciple as the order of "No representation no

taxation," issued to the people of America

some length on the proceedings of the

Chicago convention, the speaker brought an

eloquent discourse of two hour's duration

to a close, terminating a brilliant per-oration as follows:—Now that the

home remember that ultimate success de-

pends upon their firmness their resolution

and strict adherence to the command of their

leaders; let Irishmen in Canada demand that

the people of Ireland should receive the same

privileges that we enjoy and to which they

are equally entitled, and let all friends of

oppressed humanity, all believers in the doc-

trines of equal rights raise their voices in a

loud demand for justice, and before the

crumbling barriers of landlordism will be

swept away and in their place will rise a

great, a prosperous, a regenerated Ireland.

speaker resumed his seat. A vote of thanks

was unanimously tendered to Mr. Purcell for

Answer This. .

well when either was obstructed or inactive

on a construction of aggregation and

and did you ever know or hear of any case of

his very able address.

incentive to increased industry is there, when the kind that Hop Bitters would not cure?

Loud applause followed, during which the

at

crisis has arrived let Irlshmen

100 years ago. (Applause). After dwelling at

excludes ali

Neither does the tenant under the Act receive compensation for his improvements, owing tenants holding under existing leases, no matter how stringent the provisions of the se leases may be. The Land Bill is practically an enactment for the extension of monopoly

> be elected, owing to the religious prejudice of Protestants. "Sec. 3. All Mr. Ryan says in this is mere theory. Why, England declares Ireland is governed by equal laws to those she has; but this is a mere delusion, a deception, and a point, but 1 was here when the Beaty-fraud. So is Mr. Ryan's theory. Equal laws! O'Donahoe election took place, and if the This is not true. The Protestant minority in Lower Canada have representation, and sesured to them against the Catholic majority in that Province. The Catholic minority of Ontario have no representation, and were given no security. Equal laws, says Mr. Ryan, who quotes Hon. Alexander Mackenzle in support of his position :- Not alone religious toleration but religious equality.' This would be appropriate if we were discussing religious questions; but 1 fail to perceive its application to the question of political representation. Save to give credit to Mr. Makenzie, it is a fifth wheel to a coach. In the

He makes the declaration that he is 'not and never was a sympathiser of Catholic representation in the public affairs of this country.' Since the attainment by this colony of responsible Government the two great parties have recognized the principle of class and sectional representation, and more than that, of Irish Catholic representation. The practice was found to work so well under the Union that it has ever since, with rare exceptional periods, obtained. In the Dominion Cabinet, by whatever party formed, there sat successively Drummend, Alleyn, McGee, Kenny, and O'Connor. The former leaders of Mr. Ryan's party pledged themselves to Catholic representation which means, after all, but minority reptesentation. Mr. Ryan's present leader, I think, approved it in his 'dis-turbing' speech at Aurora. Whither is Mr. Ryan drifting. Has Mr. Byan knowingly ignored a practice so long in use in Canada, or has Mr. Ryan gone back upon his past and present leaders? I would remind my friend, Mr. Ryan, that he has been treading dangermighty torrent of their indignation the ous ground. He should remember the story of the 'two stools.' It may be that the practice of minority, class and sectional representation, ever since the attainment of responsible Government, has been pursued in error It may be that the long line of Canadian statesmen ever since have been in error. It may be that all the Parliaments, Governments, combinations, and leagues have been in error, and that only now appears the man,

no farther. Byron said of a distinguished Did you ever know any person to be ill without inaction of the Stomach, Liver or Irishman that— Kidneys, or did you ever know one who was

a alam

MR. JOHN O'DONOBOE'S REPLY TO ALD. RYAN'S LETTER.

In last week's Irish Canadian Mr. John O'Donohoe replied to the letter by Ald. Ryan on the above question in the previous issue of the same journal. After sketching the history of the "Catholic League," Mr. Donohoe goes on to say :-

"With a view to facility of reference to what Mr. Ryan says I have thrown into paragraphs the statements deserving notice. They are Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4. No. 1. 'In the palmiest days when the Catholic League was on a "boom" I was never a member nor did I ever sympathize with its objects.' This, I believe, is quite true, for in the first place when in '71, '72 and 73 at the 'boom' Mr. Ryan had not, I believe, arrived in Canada. He could not, of prejudice and moderated in our regard therefore, have been a member, as membership was limited to Ontarlo. The Protestant press and people of Ontario might make the same declaration as Mr. Ryan. Should the Catholic League, for that reason, not exist? If no organization or combination for or in the interest of Carholics shall exist without the approval and sanction of the Protestant press and people, the sooner all Catholic organizations, the Church herself included, draw up stakes the better. The League had the sanction and approval of the Elerarchy of the Ohurch, and I would fain hope that this, if nothing else, should have restrained Mr. Ryan from making the attack he has chosen to make upon the League. When Mr. Ryan will have had the experience, and have resided as long in Ontario as the gentlemen who formed the League, when Mr. Ryan will have a better knowledge of the politics and parties in Ontario, he will think and write differently.

"Mr. Ryan's reference to religious combination for political advantages or the spoils of office, being injurious to the good feeling which ought to exist and obtain amongst all denominations, is simply sound without sense. Does not Mr. Ryan know that all the political parties are, by one society or the other bound together for the spoils of office? Mr. Ryan is too innocent to live in this country, if he does not know this. What, may I ask Mr. Ryan, is the adhesive substance that binds either of the great political parties in Canada to-day? What principle of cohesion? Let Mr. Ryan answer this without fear. His answer must be: Power and Pelf. Mr. Ryan was altogether too innocent when he said that such a combination on the part of Catholics might lead to a like combination on the part of Protestants, 'who had never before combined.' Does not Mr. Byan know that where Protestants are, as Catholics are here, in the minority, they are combined, as in the Province of Quebec? What is the Protestant Alliance or League in that Province? 'Never before combined!' Let Mr. Ryan consult the Constitutional Act known as the British North America Act,' section 80, and he will find how effectively the Protestants combined to maintain inviolate the political representation of the Protestant minority in that Pro-Province. By that enactment the limits of the electoral districts represented by Protestants were made unalterable, save by a majority of their representatives. The power was by this Act taken from the majority of the representatives of Quebec, and reposed in the Protestant majority representing those districts. The districts so guarded against any innovation by the majority of that Province are: Pontiac, Ottawa, Argentenii, Huntingdon, Mississquol Browne, Shefford, Stanstead, town of Sher-brooke, Compton, Wolfe, Richmond, and Metario? It cannot be found. It does not exist. Why? Simply because the minority in Ontario were without representatives in the House or in the Government. Then, because in land, for though it provides that if the the Catholics of Ontario combine to enquire the reason of their ostracism, and to insist fourths of the tenants on his estate are will. upon political equality. Mr. Ryan is pleased ing to ruy, that Government will furnish a to call them tools. There was much more portion of the purchase money. These con. | need of protection in Ontario than in Quebec, ditions are very unlikely to happen. For it for there the Protestants are more than repreis not the interest of the landlord to sell, and sented by Catholic liberality—and I am glad he cannot be compelled to do so; and as the of it—while here scarcely any Catholic can

> present connection it demonstrates nothing. "Mr. Ryan waxes warm as he proceeds.

· Neture made but one such man, And broke the die in casting Sheridan.'

by written pledges to secure Catholic representation in the House and in the Government, and even went so far as to point out the constituencies. The Conservatives, without any pledges, took warning lest they should lose the Catholic vote. Both parties on this occasion vied with each other as to which should bring out the larger number of Catholic candidates in the approaching elections. This resulted in having returned to the Local House some twelve or thirteen members from the Catholic body. This was done through the League which Mr. Ryan now condemns. Its efforts, too, were recognizedand can never be ignored, whatever party may be in power-in placing a Catholic in the Cabinet. The benefits which flowed to the Catholic populace were easily observed. Not the least of them is that the contact of our representatives in the House and in the Government, with the other representatives of the Province, has blunted the keen edge the bigotry and prejudices which, when we were unrepresented, assailed us overywhere. I am of opinion that the League was of great service; and until parties on both sides learn to treat us as citizens. irrespective of creed, the Catholics of this Province should keep that organization in active existence. All other people have organization of one kind or the other-the whole of them more or less opposed to us. The Catholics alone are as grains of sand, to be picked up and carried away by one party or the other for its own purpose in attaining power to their own almost utter exclusion. Mr. Ryan would have this state of things continued. I would not; and therefore here make the declaration, that any man or party subscribing to Mr. Peter Ryan's declaration against Catholic representation deserves the unswerving opposition of every Catholic.' I believe if all my countrymen and co. religionists in Ontario to-day were before me they would give this my declaration their unanimous approval, and Mr. Byan's their unqualified condemnation.

"I find difficulty to divine the cause that provoked Mr. Ryan to condemn the League and Catholic representation. Had I not known Mr. Ryan, his thorough abnegation of self, his extreme modesty and want of assumption, I should endeavour to disclose the real purpose for which the letter was written. Had it been written by any other man having political aspirations, I should guess the purpose-would say he intended to be a candididate for Parliament, desired the consti tuencies being strongly Protestant, to show how little Catholic he was, and how much in accord his views were with those of Protestants, for the purpose of ingratiating himself in their favour, and secure for himself their confidence and support-knowing, and truly and well knowing, that the less Irish and the less Catholic he seemed, the better would be his chances of success.

"I have had no mind to say, and trust in this letter have said no word personally offensive to Mr. Byan; but the position I held and hold in the Catholic League, and with my countrymen and co-religionists, to say less would. I feel, have been a dereliction of duty.

"lam, Mr. Editor, "Your obedient servant,

The public are cautioned against imitations of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer, and to be suspicious of persons who recommend any other article as "just as good;" many of these they make a little more profit upon, but which bave no qualities in common with the Pain-

IRISH CATHOLIC REPRESENTATION.

(To the Editor of The Globe.)

8-2 ws

Siz,-I regret that Mr. John O'Donahoe, in his letter to the Irish Canadian of last week sectarian political organization and representation on its merits without devoting so much attention to me, since the public are not concerned with my motives in expressing my reasons for disapproving of Catholic combinations for political purposes or Mr. O'Donahoe's motives in organizing the Catholic League, and I regret it the more because the frequent use of my name in his manitesto renders it necessary on my part to refer to him more frequently than I desire or the merits of the case demand. Mr. O'Donahoe states his beifef that I was not in Canada when the League was in active operation. I cannot say when it reached its culminating O'Donahoe election took place, and if the League was not then an institution I think the President should explain. I was also here when the famous Mariborough House meeting took place, and declined an invitation to be present, and which I have always understood was composed of the most active and prominent members of that organization under the presidency of Mr. O'Donahoe himself. His statement that the Hierarchy of the Province gave the League their sanction and approval is no doubt correct, but Mr. O'Donahoe knows with myself that Catholic representation or the principles of the Catholic League are not matters of religious dogma, and I am not bound to coincide with the opinion of even so exalted a body as the bishops of the Province on a political question, and I am astonished to see him (good soul) leaning on the Church in a discussion of this kind and attempting to drag it in to stand sponsor for his idol.

The astounding declaration of my friend lic representation deserves the unswerving opposition of every Catholic," is very emphatic and certainly intended to be tragical in my case. A little blue-fire would have added very much to the effect, and I regret no

opportunity was afforded of using it. All I contend for is that men should be elected to represent the people in Parliament on political grounds and personal fitness alone, the religious belief of the candidates being no concern of the electors.

Does Mr. O'Donahoe ask more, or does he object to this? Surely not, since he cannot expect any constituency to elect a Catholic for no other reason than that he worships God in a certain way.

No one can regret more than myself when a party candidate is defeated on account of his religious belief, and though I believe many such instances have occurred on both sides, yet I would ask any candid and intelligent Catholic if he thinks combination on our part would cure the evil. I rather think it would intensify it, and therefore prefer to see Catholic electors associate with the Conservative or Reform party as they are individually disposed and their political convictions dicmore than sage,' to proclaim thus far, and tate. By such conduct only can we stand the equal of the non-Oatholic portion of the community, and retain our just influence with both parties as citizens. Though a Reformer in politics I am in no way afraid of All, I think, must admit if Byron had now to the present Ottawa Government introducing been received by all classes interested in Irish crater. "What never?" said his horout removed to the second of the second

"The leaders of Mr. Byan's party promised love of justice, which is not monopolised by any one party, would forbid it, and though we may not have a large number of Irish Catholics in Parliament from Ontario I don't look on myself as being unrepresented, nor am I in the least dread of being worse used than my Protestant neighbour.

I do not desire to enlarge on Mr. O'Donaboe's account of the Catholic League or its operations, except to say that nearly every Catholic with whom I have conversed on the subject look back on it as a game of political see-saw between a prominent Catholic Conservative on the one side, and Mr. O'Donahoe, then a Reformer, on the other, the former as the agent of Sir John A. Macdonald, and the latter as the agent of the Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, bargaining respectively for the sale and delivery under certain conditions of the Catholic vote of the Province, but which I think was as free as the vote of any portion of the community.

If just cause ever existed for the estabishment of the Catholic League it still exists. Why has the President allowed it to slumber so long? or has its mission been fulfilled now that so many of its old leaders have been provided for? He makes a very strong and candid statement that all political parties are bound together for the spoils of office, power and pelt. Does he include the leaders of the Catholic League? If so it explains the changes in the politics of some and the comtemplated changes in others, and we need trouble ourselves no longer speculating on the reasons which led to certain acrobatic performances in the election compaign of 1878. In writing my former letter, as in this, I am contending for the individual freedom of every elector to vote as he is disposed without being considered to be the chattel of a decrepid political organization that seemed to have scarcely had existed till it disappeared, and is now supposed to be dead and buried, with no hope of resurrection; in view of which, coupled with Mr. O'Donahoe's principles being plainly stated on one side, and mine on the other, I beg to decline any further correspondence on the subject. Yours, truly,

PETER RYAN. Toronto, Jan. 11, 1882.

The most miserable man in the world is the dyspeptic, and dyspepsia is one of the most troublesome difficulties to remove, but BURDOCK BLUOD BIFTERS always conquer it. It stimulates the secretions, regulates the bowels, acts upon the Liver, aids digestion, and tones up the entire system. Irial bottles, 10 cents; large bottles, \$1.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

OPENING OF THE ONTARIO LEGIS-LATURE-SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

THORONTO, Jan. 12 .- At three o'clock this afternoon, His Honor Lieut.-Gov. Robinson opened the Ontario Legislature with the fol-

lowing SPEECH PROM THE THRONE :

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly.

It is with much pleasure that I once more bid you welcome to the metropolis of the Province, and that I can congratulate you upon the encouraging circumstances under which you assemble for the performance of the responsible duties with which, as the representative of the people, you have been put in charge.

THE PUBLIC REVENUE, &C.

The public revenue for the year has considerably exceeded the amount estimated. The year has been one of general prosperity, the result of the late abundant harvest, the revival of trade in other countries, and the Tenders have been called for, and the result consequent demand for the products of our fields, forests and mines; and the recent consus has shown that the population of the spacetment for the Catholic minority of On. and copied in your issue of vesterday, did not Province has, in the last decade, increased by and expenditure of the past year, and the confine himself to discussing the question of nearly 300,000, and amounts now to nearly estimates of moneys required for the services two millions, notwithstanding the number of of the current year will be laid before our people who, from various causes, have, you. The estimates have been prepared with during several years past, left the Province.

THE BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

I regret that since your last session no progress has been made towards a recognition of the right of the Province to that extensive pass without expressing in my own name, and portion of its territory, our title to which, notwithstanding the award of the distinguished arbitrators appointed by the two Governments, the federal authorities have continued to dispute. The grave, practical bouvered and lamented President of the United evils resulting from the dispute have, since States. By no community was President you last mot, been greatly increased by an Act | Garfield's death more sincerely mourued than of the Federal Parliament transferring to the Province of Manitoba, so far as relates to Provincial jurisdiction, the claim of the Dominion to the most valuable part of will be engaged, I desire to express the the disputed territory, including our organized municipalities south and east of the height of land. While the Bill was before the manifest your wisdom and your patriotism House of Commons I adddressed to the and as will contribute to the continued de-Federal Government a despatch protesting on | velopment of our great Province and to the behalf of Ontario against this part of the intended Act. A copy of my despatch, with other papers relating to the territory, will be laid before you.

PROTECTION OF RIVERS AND STREAMS. I regret that I have to refer also to the disallowance of the Act of last session for protecting the public interest in rivers, streams and creeks. The competency of the Legislature to pass the Act was not questioned, and the Act was disallowed mainly upon the ground that the Minister of Justice did not approve of the mode or the extent of the compensation which the Act gave to owners of property affected by the Act. The correspondence on the subject will be that "any man or party subscribing to the laid before you. The object of the Act is of declaration of Mr. Peter Byan against Cathosuch importance, as well to those engaged in such importance, as well to those engaged in the lumber trade as to the Province in general, and the duty of asserting the right of the Legislature to deal accordingly to its own judgment with all matters within Provincial jurisdiction is so urgent that a bill for the same purpose as the disallowed Act will without delay be submitted for your renewed consideration.

THE LAW OF INSUBANCE.

the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have set at rest all question as to the right. the Provincial Legislature to legislate mat our interests may from time to time require on matters of internal trade, and in particular, | and all Nervous Complaists. Its remarkable on the law of insurance. Some further provisions seem now necessary in order to render effectual the legislation which had for its object the security of uniform conditions in fire policies, and I invite your attention to the subject. I regret that the right of the Provinces to be properly escheated for want of heirs was manimously maintained by the highest courts in Ontario and Quebec, and acquiesced in by the Federal Government.

THE AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES.

aid this great industry ployed to and to promote the welfare of the population engaged in it, during recent years. In Great Britain and other European countries, and also in the United States of America and in the Australian Colonies of Great Britain, great advantage has been found to result from the collection of reliable crop reports and other agricultural statistics. A measure to secure like advantage to this Province will be submitted for your consideration.

AGRICULTURAL & ARTS' ASSOCIATION.

I have also to recommend to your consideration such charges in the law respecting the Agricultural & Arts Association as may increase the usefulness of that organization and bring its operations into harmony with the present needs and circumstances of the coun-

MARKET FEES.

A bill respecting market fees will again be submitted for your consideration. MIRCELLANEOUS.

Other measures which will probably be laid before you and to which I invite your attention, are a bill for amending and consolidating laws respecting line fences, ditches and water courses. A bill to provide by a general law for the construction of water works in cities, towns and villages; a bill providing for the crossing of railway tracks by streets and roads; a bill for the inspection of boilers with a view to affording some additional security against explosions. A bill to make provision for maintaining and promoting the public health. A bill for simplifying the laws concerning real property and conveyancing. A bill to remove some defects in the law of evidence. A bill to place on a more satisfactory tooting the law of certain libel cases, and a bill to facilitate the establishment of free libraries.

TIMBER LICENSES.

It having become necessary in the interests of settlement and revenue to place under timber license a few Townships lying to the south of French Biver and Lake Nipissing, in Parry Sound and Nipissing districts, the timber trade last year afforded a favorable opportunity of selling at public a auction right to cut fine timber in these Town-ships, covering the limited area of 1,321 equare miles, and it is gratifying to know that the result was most satisfactory, the sale having, among other advantages, increased the available means of the Province by nearly three-quarters of a million of dollars besides adding to revenue the annual rent to which purchasers are liable, and the dues on the timber which they may cut.

THE COMMON SCHOOL FUND.

In consequence of circumstances not within c ntrol of either Government, the accounts between the Province and the Dominion are still unsettled. The money coming from the common school fund for local improvements in counties in which the land that produced the fund are situated has not yet been received by the Province. In view of the prolonged delay I recommend the payment of the principal of about \$125,000 to the counties interested out of the consolidated revenue of the Province in anticipation of the receipt of money from the Dominion.

THE NEW PROVINGIAL BUILDINGS.

The subject of constructing new Provincial Buildings adequate to the growing requirements of the Province and the necessities of the public service has continued to receive my attention during the past year. Much more time than had been expected had been consumed in procurring the necessary modifications to be made in the plans received previously to your last session and in preparations of the specifications. This preliminary work has now been completed. will be communicated to you.

THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

The public accounts showing the receipts every regard for economy consistent with the public interests.

CONDOLENCE.

I cannot allow the present opportunity to in that of the people of this Province the grief and indignation which, in common with the whole civilized world, we felt at the horrible and unprovoked murder of the late

by the people of Ontario. In now dismissing you to the onerous and important labors in which for some time you hope that your deliberations and decisions will as on former occasions, he each as to increased well-being of its inhabitants.

If you are suffering with a col; do not fall to try HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BUSAM; it is daily relieving its hundreds thoughout our Dominion. It is pleasant and valutable.

MASSACRE OF FRENCH MISS IONARIES.

TRIPOLI, Jan. 13.—Three French missionaries have been mudered near Oasis Ghadames, in the Desert of Sahara. The chief assassin is said o be Caid, of Ghadames, who was concerned in the massacre of the French exploring expedition under Col. Flatters' near Assima, in February last.

Consumption Cured.

Since 1870 Dr. Sherar bas each year sent from this office the means of relief and cure to thousands afflicted with disease. correspondence necessicated by this work becoming to heavy for him, I came to his aid. He now feels constrained to relinquish it entirely, and has placed in my hands the formun of that simple vegetable remedy discovered by an East India missionary, I congratulate you that recent decisions of and round so effective for the speedy and permanenat cute of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Dieuses; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility curative powers have been proven in many thousand cases, and, actuated by the desire to relieve suffering humanity, I gladly assume the duty of making it known to others. Address me, with stamp, naming this paper, and I will mail you, free of charge, the recipe of this wonderful remedy, with full directions for its preparation and use, printed in German, French or English.—W. A. Novas, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. 16-13eow

This is probably the original of that I congratulate you on the general favor with | dialogue between Captain Corcoran and Sir which the report of the Commissioners ap- Joseph Porter, K.O.B. Grattan was once pointed to inquire into the agricultural re- naked by a religious friend. "Do you say sources and requirements of the Province has your prayers?" " Never," raplied the great incentive to increased industry is there, when the kind that Hop Bitters would not cute in the kind that Hop B

January 18, 1882.

OSCAR WILDE'S LECTURE. He makes his bow in a cestume like Booth's Hamlet—Silk stockings, fancy pumps and knee bre-ches among his quaint ideas of the brautiful—He reads art critics a lecture and advises them to hold their tongue.—Keats his beau ideal of the perfect poet—Contrast between English and American culture—A bri-liant reception to the young Poot Æsthete.

Carriage after carriage rolled up to Chickering Hall last evening and deposited hand-somely dressed ladies, who had arrived to listen to the locture on "The English Renaisance," by Oscar Wilde. By 8 o'clock every seat in the large auditorium was filled by a miscellaneous audience, brokers and clerks, authors, actors, ministers and tradesmen mingling indiscriminately. Bev Robert Colyer's ruddy face contrasted pleasantly with the cadaverous features of Henry Bergh; the ubiquitous Stephen Masset stood against the wall, while Archibald Forbes, the celebrated war correspondent, occupied a front seat; Theodore Moss, arrayed in immaculate evening costume, loomed up in the balcony, and near by Was Miss Kate Field. One exquisite young gentleman was conspicuous by reason of his wearing a large sunflower. Several ladies carried small-sized conservatories on their dresses. White opera hats were plentiful and the "cart-wheel" style slightly represented. The audience, however, was not ultra-fashionable, nor was it all æsthetic.

At 8.25 Manager Morse stepped to the platform, and the next moment the apostle of astheticism stood before the audience. At his appeara ce there was a general laugh, which quickly changed to a look of disappointment, for Oscar did not wear pink stockings, and even his admirers were

Whatever may be Mr. Wilde's usual costume, the one he wore last evening was a novelty to a New York audience. The lecturer is six feet, one inch high, with a perceptible stoop in the shoulders, and was arrayed in a dresscoat, white Marseilles vest, black knee-breeches, black silk stockings, pumps and a white necktie. On the broad bosom of his shirt were two large studs, each composed of a large diamond surrounded by pearls. The costume was completed by a rolling Byronic collar.

MR. WILDE'S APPEARANCE.

Mr. Wilde has a long and somewhat heavy face, which he keeps smoothly shaven, and wears his hair parted in the centre and falling back over his ears. If frowsy light brown hair were substituted for his own dark brown. Mr. Wilde might easily be mistaken for that other æsthetic apostle, l'heodore Tilton. The one advantage possessed by Mr. Wilde's lecture costume is that it is calculated to show off limbs of which no man need be ashamed. The thought, as he walked slowly across the stage, stole over the spectator that "Bunthorne" was a reality. Mausger Morse introduced the lecturer, who advanced to the reading desk, and, opening his printed notes, began to read. Like a majority of Engtieh lecturers, Mr. Wilde speaks from the throat and with the rising infection only. This soon becomes monotonous, and, although he is an easy and somewhat graceful reader, the audience soon became wearied. All tendency to ridicule, however, immediately passed away, for it was soon perceived that the lecturer was not at all "la-de-dah," but a lof rhythmical language. man thoroughly in earnest.

For the first hour the audience were very attentive, and frequently laughed at some of the lecturer's hits, but after that time they began to weary, and one after another re-When an hour and a half had passed the entire audience were restless, and when, after the lapse of an hour and three quarters, Mr. Wilde completed his lecture, there was a universal sigh of relief. Very often during the address a smile flitted across the lecturer's face, which spoke of unusual good nature. The audience were quick to respond to the points made by Mr. Wilde, and when he

HE REFERS TO " PATIENCE."

"You have listened to my friend Arthur Sullivan's opera of "Patience" for three hundred nights, surely you can listen to me for one night;" there was a hearty laugh, in which Mr. Wilde joined. The sentiment that "children should be trained in a simpler school," evoked loud applause. At the close there were several rounds of applause, and the lecturer was recalled.

The 'ecture, aithough finely written, is not remarkably brilliant. There were few new and pity he would have purified our age. He points advanced, and the few material facts has had no worthy imitators. went floundering about in a sea of immaterial

Among the audience were Judge Field, Mrs. Thomas Vise, Judge Brady, Robert B. Roosevelt, Mrs. Arthur Wallack, Mrs. Les-Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hoe, Miss Colgate and Edward Woolsey.

ÆSTHETIC FACULTY OF GOETHE. Mr. Wilce commenced by saying :-

" Among he many debts which we owe to the supreme asthetic faculty of Goethe is beauty in term the most concrete possible; to realize it, I bean, always in its special manifestations. So, in the lecture which I have the honor to deliver before you, I will not try to give you any abstract definition of beauty, any such universal formula for it as was sough by the philosophy of the Eighteenth century, still less to communicate to you that which in its essence isincommunicable—the virtue by which a particular picture or poem affects us with a mique and special joy; but rather to point out to you the general ideas which characterize the great English renaissance of art in this coatury. This renaissance has been described as a more revival of Greek modes of thought, and again as a mere revival of mediaval feeling. It is really from the union of Hellenism, in its breadts, its the passionate colin of the romantic spirit spend our lives searching for the secret of that springs the art of the Nineteenth century in England, as from the marriage of Faust and Helen of Troy sprang the beautiful boy Euphorion.

THE FIRST TRACE OF RENAISSANCE.

"I trace the first lendencies of the modern renaissance to the French Revolution, and the desire for perfection which lay at the base of that revolution found in a young English poet its most complete and flawless realization. Phidias and the achievements of Greek art are foreshadowed in Homer; Dante prengures for us the passion and color and intensity of Italian painting; the modern love of landscape dates from Roussean and it is Meagher, Mrs John Lillie, Mrs M E W Sherfigures for us the passion and color and inof landscape dates from Rousseau; and it is in Keats that one discerns the beginning of the artistic renaissence of England. Byron was a rebel and Shelley a dreamer, but in the calmness and clearness of his vision, his selfcontrol, his unerring sense of beauty, and his recognition of a separate realm for the imagination, Keats was the pure and serene artist, the forerunner of the pre-Raphaelite school, and so of the great romantic movement of which I am to speak. If you ask nine-tenths of the British public about the the census paper, but a Monseigneur filled up pre-Raphaelites, you will hear something the return, showing that 500 persons are about an eccentric lot of young men, to living in the Vaticua.

whom belong a sort of divine crookedness and holy awkwardness in drawing all the chief objects of art. To know nothing about their great men is one of the necessary elements of the English education. (Laugh-

ter.)
"The pre-Raphaelites were a number of young poets and painters who handed together in London about thirty years since to revolutionize English poetry and painting. They had three things which the English public never forgive—youth, power and en-thusiasm. Satire paid them the homage which mediocrity pays to genius. Their detractors blinded the public, but simply confirmed the artists in their convictions. To disagree with three-fourths of all England on all points is one of the first elements of sanity. (Appiause.)

PRE-RAPHAELISM A RETURN TO NATURE.

"Pre-Raphaelism, above all things, was a return to nature—to draw and paint nothing but what was seen. With the joining of William Morris and Edward Burne Jones to the original band came changes. The latter brought to painting a more exquisite choice; a more faultless devotion to beauty, a more intense seeking after perfection. He felt that the close imitation of nature was a disturbing element in imaginative art. To Morris we owe poetry, whose perfect precision and clearness of word and vision have not reen excelled in the literature of our country. This revolution was not only one of ideas, but of creations. The poetry of Morris, Swinburne and Rosette shows a style flawless and fearless, a sustaining consciousness of the musical value of each word, a distinct advance in technique, which is the characteristic of all great eras. While, then, the material for workmanship is being elaborated, what people call the poet's inspiration has not escaped the controlling influence of the artistic spirit; not that the imagination has lost its wings, but we have accustomed ourselves to count their innumerable pulsations, to estimate their limitless strength, to govern their ungovernable freedom. In chosing his subject, the artist is the spectator of all time. Past and present are alike real to him. For him no form is obsolete, no subject out of date; but all things are not fit subject for poetry. Into the sacred house of Beauty the true artist will admit nothing which is hereh or disturbing-nothing about which men argue. If he writes on these subjects, he does so, as Milton expresses it, with his left hand.

"Whatever spiritual message an artist brings to his age is a matter for his own soul. It is for us to do naught but accept his teaching. But our restiess modern intellectual spirit is not receptive enough. Only a lew have learned the secret of those high hours when thought is not. The secret of the influence of Japanese art here in the West is that it has kept true to its primary and poetical conditions, and has not had laid on it the burden of its own intellectual doubtsthe spiritual tragedy of its own sorrows. In its primary aspect a painting has no more spiritual message than an exquisite fragment of Venetian glass. It is a certain inventive and creative handling of line and colon which touches the soul-something entirely independent of anything poetical in the subjectsomething satisfying in itself. And in poetry the pleasure comes from what Keats calls the sensual life of verse—an inventive handling

ART CRITICS MUST KEEP SILENT.

"And criticism-what place is that to have in our culture? I think the first duty of an art critic is to hold his tongue at all times and upon all subjects. The true critic addresses the public, not the artist ever, the public only. It is the critic's place to teach the public to find in the calm of art the highest expression of their own most stirring passions. 'I have no reverence,' said Keats, for the public or anything in existence but Eternal Being, the memory of g

the Principle of Beauty.' (Applause.)
"Such, then, is the spirit which I believe to be guiding and underlying an English Renaissance; but it is incomplete. There can be no great sculpture without a beautiful national life, and no drama without a noble national life. The commercial spirit of England has killed both beauty and nobility. The drama is the meeting place of art and life; it is the product of a period of great, united energy. It is impossible without a noble public. Shelley felt how incomplete the movement was in this direction, and has shown in one great tragedy by what terror has had no worthy imitators.

"It is rather to you that we turn to perfect what we have begun. There is something Hellenic in your new world. You are young no hungry generations tread you down, and the past does not mock you with the ruius of ter Wallack, Frederick Gould, Parke Godwin, a beauty, the secret of whose creation you have lost. It is not an increased moral sense which your literature needs. Indeed, we should never talk of a moral or an immoral poem. Poems are either well written or badly written; that is all. All good work aims at a purely artistic effect. Love art for that he was the first to teach us to define its own sake, and then all things that you need will be added to you. This devotion to beauty is the test of all great civilizations; it is what makes the life of each citizen a

sacrament and not a speculation. THE NOBILITY OF INDIVIDUALS.

"Lastly, the English renaissance is an immense attempt to reassert the nobility of the individual. I remember William Morris; I have tried to make each of my workers an artist; and when I say an artist I mean a

man. "And as regards those to whom, as to myself, the end of life is not action, but thought; the passion for beauty which is engendered by the decorative art will be more satisfactory than any political enthusiaem, any ecstacy or sorrow of love. For art comes to you, professing trankly to give nothing but the highest qualities to your moments as they pass; sanity of purpose, its calm possession of and simply for those moments as they pass; beauty, with the intensified incividualism. life. Well, the secret of life is art."

A RECEPTION TO CSCAR.

Immediately after the lecture, Mr. Wilde entered a carriage and was conveyed to the residence of Mrs. John Mack, No. 365 Fifth avenue, where a reception was tendered him. Among the guests present were Commissioner MacLean, General F Heron, Miss Parmelia Mack, Miss Bhoda Mack, Nelson J Water-bury, Jr; Miss Waterbury, Miss Jenkins, of Natchez; Mrs John Bigelow, J W Alexander, Algernon S Sullivan, General M T McMahon, D G Crowley, wife and daughter, Constant man, Louisse Alcott, Professor T A Brainard and wife, Lady Duffus Hardy and daughter, Mrs Egbert Guernsey, Professor McDonald, J W Brooks, Miss Annie Stephens, Mrs. Travis Mrs. Dr. Howe, Miss Jones and Gen.

eral Yates. THE CENSUS OF THE VATICAN.

Roxs, Jan. 12.- The Pope has declined to comply with the law requiring him to fill up REST AND COMFORT TO THE

"BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." " Brown's Household Panacea, being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle. [G26

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!! Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will elieve the poor little sufferer immediatelytepend upon it; there is no mistake about it There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents [O26 a bottle.

PROGRESS. SCIENCE IN FU

Thousands cured Caterr_ aronchitis, Asthma and Lung dise les by Dr. M. Souvielle's Spirometer, an instrument which conveys medicinal properties direct to the parts effected. These wonderful instruments are used in all first-class hospitals, and are prescribed by leading physicians. Full directions for treatment sent by letter, and instruments expressed to any address. It is on'y since Dr. Souvielle's invention that lung diseases are no longer feared except in their very last stage. Write for particulars to Dr. M. Souvielle, ex-Aide Surgeon of the French Army, 13 Phillip's Square, Montreal. Read the following notices:-

(From the Montreal Gazette, December 24th, 1880.)

We are pleased to notice that a great many of our best citizens have bought Dr. M. Souvielle's Spirometer, which is used for the cure of those terrible diseases known by the name of Nasal Catarrh, Bronchitis and Asthma, and it is so highly spoken of as if those instruments and preparations were infallible in the cure of such complaints, and to satisfy our curiosity, we visited Dr. M. Sauvielle at his office, 13 Phillips' Square, Montreal, and gave a thorough examination of his invention, so that we can speak with our own authority of it. We think that such a method, which conveys medicinal properties direct to the organs affected by those distressing diseases, cannot fail to be a benefit to humanity, instead of pouring drugs into the stomach and deranging digestion. These wonderful instruments, with their contents, were invented by Dr. M. Souvielle after long and careful experiments in chemical analysis, and used in hundreds of cases treated by him in the hospitals of Europe. We find the Doctor a well learned gentleman, and he invites physicians and sufferers to try his instrument free of charge.

Common Sense in Medicine.

(Montreal Star, January 5, 1881.) Dr. M. Souvielle, the Parisian physician and inventor of the Spirometer for the scientific treatment of diseases of the lungs and air passages, who recently took up his residence among us, is meeting with excellent success. Already the doctor has had hunpatients, who have given his system a trial, and, so far as we have learned, with both satisfaction and benefit. Dr. Souvielle makes a departure from the usual methods of treating diseases of the air passages. He contends that the proper mode of treating them is by inhalation and absorption, not by pouring drugs into the stomach and thus upsetting and disarranging one part of the system in the hope of benefitting another. This argument certainly has the advantage of being common sense, which is always the best kind of sense. The doctor certainly has the courage of his opinions and confidence in his system, for he gives a standing invitation to physicians and sufferers to visit him and test his instruments free of charge. His office is at 13 Phillip's Square, Montreal.

HON. J. A. CHAPLEAU, COMMANDER OF THE ORDER OF ST. GREGORY

THE GREAT. The Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Prime Minister

of Quebec, has just been made the recipient of one of the highest honors in the gift of His Holiness the Pope; he has been named Commander of the order of St. Gregory the Great. The Premier during his sojourn in France last summer, took occasion to visit the Eternal City and to pay his homage to the Roman Pontiff. At the time Leo XIII. was suffering from an indisposition and was unable to grant an audience to the Canadian statesman. His Holiness, however, found means to intimate to the Premier his appreciation of this act of deference and respect.

The order of St. Gregory the Great is the first of the three orders of Roman chivalry still in existence, the two others being the Order of Pius IX. and that of St. Sylvestre. Under the late Pontificate the members of the Order of Plus IX. had precedence. Since the advent of Leo XIII. the Order of

Gregory the Great takes the first Two other Canadians have been made Commanders of this Order before the Hon. Mr. Chapleau by Piur IX; they were the late Jacques Viger and the late Chas. Wilson. At present Sir Hector Langevin, Messrs. G. Drolet, G. Desilets and A. Prendergast are Chevallers of the same Order. This Order was created in 1831 by Pope Gregory XVI., and its object is to reward civil and military services rendered to the Church.

EPPB'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING-By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocos, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist any tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are doating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal, shait by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."-Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets and tine lib, and ib, labelled "JAMES Errs & Go., Homosopathic Chemists, London, England." Also makers of EPP8's CHOCOLATE ESSENCE for afternoon use.

Holloway's Cintment and Pills.—Outward infirmities.—Before the discovery of these remedies, many cases of sores, ulcers, &c, were pronounced to be hopelessly incu able, because the treatment pursued tended to destroy the strength it was incompetent to preserve, and to exasperate the symptoms it was inadequate to remove. Holloway's Pills exert the most wholesome powers over the unhealthy flesh or skin, without debarring the patient from fresh air and exercise, and thus the constitutional vigor is husbanded while the most malignant ulcers, abscesses, and skin discuses are in process of cure. Both Ointment and Pills make the blood richer and purer, instead of permitting it to fall into that poor and watery state so fatal to many laboring under chronic ulcerations.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POEMS.

Chiefly on Canadian subjects, written by John J. Macdonald, a native of the County Glengarry, Oniario; should be read by every one; contains 64 pages of reading matter. For sale only by D. & J. Sadlier & Co., No. 275 Notre Dame street Montreal.

PROVINCE OF QUENEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 1870. Dame Felouise Goyet dit Helisle, of the City and District of Moutreal, wife of Antolue Yon, builder, of the same place, has instituted against her said husband an action for separation as to

property.
Montreal, 3rd January. 1882
T. & C. C. DE LORIMIER,
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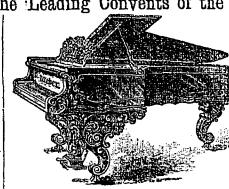
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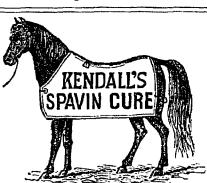
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Dr. B. J. Kennall & Co., Genis:—I had a very valuable Hambletonian colt which I prized very highly, he had a large bone spayin on one joint and a small one on the other which made him very lame; I had him under the charge of two veterinary surgeons which falled to cure him I was one day reading the advertisement of Kendall's Spayin Cure in the "Chicago Express," I detenmined at once to try it, and got our druggists here to send for it, they ordered three bottles; I took them all and thought I would give it a thorrugh trial, I used it according to directions and the fourth day the colt ceased to be lame, and the jumps have disappeared. I used but one bottle and the colts imbs are as free from lumps and as smooth as any horse in the state. He is entirely cured. The cure was so remarkable that I let two of my neighbors have the remaining two bottles, who are now using it. Very Respectfully,

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WILTON, Minn., Jan. 11, 1881.

B. J. Kendall& S. C., Gents:—Having got a horse book of you by mail a year 190, the contents of which persuaded me to try Kendall's Spavin Cure on the hind leg of one of my horses, which was badly swollen and could not be reduced by any other remedy. I got two bottles of Kendall's Spavin Cure of Preston & Ludduth. Druggists, of Wassea, which completely cured my horse. About five years ago I had a three year old colt sweenled very bad. I used your remedy as given in your book without rowelling, and I must say, to your credit, that the colt is entirely cured, which is a surprise not only to myself, but also to my neighbors. You sent me the book for the 'riffing aum of 25 cents, and it I could not get another like it I would not take twenty-five dollars for it.

Yours, truly,

GEO MATHEWS.

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\$500 will be paid for a case they will not ours or licip. Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and urgo them to use Hop B.

Bemember, Hop Ritters is no vile, drugged drunken nestrum, but the Purest and G. Hord Bert Medicine ever made; the "ENVILIDS and HOPEN and no person or family should be without them.

D.I.C. is an absolute and frestible cure for it uniteness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. All sold by druggists. Send for Circular. Hep Bitters Eng. Co., Rochester, N. X. and Torento, Ont.

HOPETORDEA Dr. Peck's Artificial Ear Drums PERPETELY RESTORE THE HEARING and perform the work of the Natural Brum. Always in position, but invisible to others. All Conversation and even whispers heard distinctly. We refer to those using them. Send for descriptive circular with testimonials. Address, H. P. K. PECK & CO., 86# Broadway, New York.

7-26 ins.

Miscellaneous.

\$66 a week in your own town. Term and \$5 outlit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Fortland, Maine.

NOTICE—The Canada Advertising Agency, No. 29 King St. West, Toronto, W. W. Butcher, Manager, authorized to receive Advertisements for this Paper?

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

-We call attention to the new map of the enterprising Mr. McAran, newsdealer, which will be found in another place. It is what is called the land ord map of Ireland, and shews the estates of the great lords in the countles. It should be in every house, for it is both cheap and useful.

LAND LEAGUE MEETING. The regular weekly meeting of the St. Gabriel branch of the Irish National Land

League was held in their hall on Sunday evening last. The meeting was largely attended and all

the members who were selling tickets for the lecture settled up their accounts, which proved it to be a financial success. After the routine business of the meeting

was transacted, a hearty vote of thanks was unanimously passed to J. D. Purcell, E-q., M. A. B.C.L., for the very eloquent lecture he delivered on Thursday evening last.

DEATH RATE IN 1881.

The death record for the year 1881 for Montreal has been completed by Dr. Larocque, of the Health Department. It shows that during the last year there had been 3,840 deaths. The number from the various diseases was smallpox 5, dyphtheria 164, typhoid fever 95, dysentery 34, diarrt @3 288, cholera in children 161, teething 85, consump tion 386, bronchitis 137, pneumonia 154, and other maladies of the respiratory organs 119. Thus it will be seen that more than half of the deaths have been due to maladies of the respiratory organs, but it is gratifying to find that there have been so few deaths from smallpox. Of the whole number of deaths 1,391 were in infants under one year, a rather alarming statement; 760 under 5 years, 135 from 5 to 10 years. On the other hand the healthy climate is shown by the fact that there were 197 destus of persons between 60 and 70 years, 189 between 70 and 80, 139 between 80 and 90, and 17 between 90 and 100 years.

THE ICE BRIDGE.

WHAT PROPLE SAY -THE SCHEME LIKELY TO BE REPEATED THIS YEAR.

Last year the citizens of Montreal saw an experiment which created in Canada and throughout the world considerable curiosity. Some gentlemen of well known enterprise and abilities had conceived the idea of building a railway on the ice between Montreal and Longueuil. Their success more than fulfilled their anticipations, and rumor says that their profits on the conveyance of freight across the river were something very considerable. People are now asking themselves, will the experiment be again repeated this year? Many think that owing to the fact that the ice is still floating down the river, the project will have to be deferred as the ice bridge cannot possibly be of sufficient duration to compensate the company for its expenses in laying it down. Others say that the profits are so enormous it would pay to lay the track for three or four weeks. They add that all the permanent expenditure made last year, and that the interested parties have ready on hand all the lumber, icon and woodwork which was used last year, and that the only expense now required will be the labor for levelling the roadway and putting down the track when the ice will have taken. It is probable, therefore, that the scheme will be put into operation again this year.

THE SHAMROCK LACROSSE CLUB. THEIR NEW BALL.

The Shamrock Lacrosse Club have opened new rooms, at No. 353 Notre Dame street, and supplied thereby a long-felt want. Last evening we paid a visit to their rooms, when many of the old familiar faces of the lacrosso field were presented to our view. In the rooms are to be found excellent reading, in the shape of magazines, pamphlets, news. to await their first examination which will common, 28c to 30c; medium to good, papers, pariodicals, etc.: also a number of take place shortly. papers, periodicals, etc.; also a number of quiet games, such as cards, chequers and chess. In snother hall, for those in search of exercise, are to be found horizontal bars, trapescs, rings, chest-expanders, parallelbars, vaulting-bars, ladders, dumb-bells, toils and masks, Indian clubs, boats, etc., etc. In a few days the rooms will be furnished with a pizzo and billiard tables, and, as we were assured, the Club is determined to furnish a means of amusement for each and every one of its members. This effort of the Club, to furnish a hall and an enjoyable time to the members during the winter season, will no doubt meet with all the success it deserves, and will go a great way to hold them together and to give permanent strength to the Club itself.

BUILDING INSPECTOR'S REPORT. The following is an extract from the

Building Inspector's Report for 1881 just issued. During the past year the number of buildings erected in the different Wards is as follows:--St. Antoino......102

St. Ann 43

St. Louis 36	
St. James 21	
St. Mary 19	
St. Lawrence 11	
East 7	
Centre 7	
West 2	
Total,248	
Total,248 BUILDINGS DEMOLISHED.	
BUILDINGS DEMOLISHED.	
BUILDINGS DEMOLISHED. St. Mary's	
BUILDINGS DEMOLISHED. St. Mary's	

St. Antoine 5 BARON ALEXANDER DE LONGUEUIL. INFORMATION WANTED BESTECTING HIM.

The following letter from the Chief of the New Bedford, Mass., Police, has been re-ceived by Mr. Paradis, the head of our ow.

New Badroad, Mass.

To the Chief of the Montreal Police: Sir,-I have the honor to request information in relation to a man calling himself Baron Alexander de Longueuil. He purports to be agent for the Longueuil estate situate somewhere in Canada, and has obtained money from parties in this city and elsewhere for the purpose of prosecuting the same. We think him a fraud and are very desirous of learning whether we are right or not. The people whom he works on are poor, honest, hard working men, and it seems a shame that a leach like him should succeed in pulling the wool over their eyes in such a manner as we think he is doing. Any assistance you may render in this case will be reciprocated by this department.

ISAAC B. TOMPKINS, Chief of Police.

Jan. 10th, 1882.

THE CATHOLIC CLUB. PROF. M'KAY ON THEOBIES CONCERNING THE

BARTH.

At the Catholie Club last night after routine business, Prot. McKay delivered his promised lecture upon the different theories of ancient and modern times concerning the origin of the earth. After an amusing description of those taught by philosophers of the great Empires in Asia, and of Greece, Egypt and Rome, the lecturer gave a detailed account of Cuviers ideas on the subject. He especially dwelt upon the action of water in forming and shaping the surface of the globe, showing its effect during the time of violent action, such as floods and the deluge, and also during periods of the slow and continuous friction of the waters upon the rocks, sands and clays composing the outer crust of the earth. This led to a detailed account of the effect produced upon mountain ranges, whereon the rain and frost disintegrate the hard substances of the rocks, and the waters rushing down in torrents deposit on their way down the smaller particles in every depression over which they pass until they arrive at the foot of the mountain, and there fill up the beds of rivers forming vaileys through which the waters flow in a space which becomes gradually more confined and which despens in the course of time when the current is slow. He further described the action of the sea and tides in carrying up the sands on the coast forming dunes and sand banks in places, and in others undermining in cliffs and rocks, eating away the land on one side of a continent almost in proportion as they increase the land on the other. A short summary like the above can only touch on a few points of lengthy description which necessarily had to go in to numberless details as illustrations as grounds for argument.

A cordial vote of thanks was passed to the lecturer for his discourse. At the close of the meeting J. J. Guerin, Esq., M.D., promised a lecture for next Wednesday's meet-

THE MURDER CASE. FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS

Yesterday evening Sergeant Desiardin brought a woman named Catherine Hilliard to the Police Court, where she gave the following deposition before Mr. Dugas, Police

Magistrate:-In July, 1880, three men one of whom was Wm Livernois, a young woman named Emma Hamilton and herself were assembled in her room, in a house on Colborne Avenue. Liverno's was her lover and, with the others, had come to see her. After they had remained sometime, one of the men asked Emma to buy some whiskey for them, which she refused. The three then attacked her and gave her an unmerciful beating, using morals, 45 to 50; do cong. balmorals, 50c to both their feet and bands. After they had satisfied their brutal jury they departed. The next day, according \$1.10; do split balmorals, 75c to 90c; do to report Emma Hamilton struggled prupella balmorals, 60c to \$1; do cong. bal up to the Central Police Station to take out a warrant. The following morning she was dend and an inquest was held over her. This is, as far as known, the substance of the woman's statement. The police officials are very guarded in their utterances, being coreful not to let one word slip, anent the subiest.

In regard to the inquest there is no record in the papers of the dute. Coroner Jones delivered the documents relative to the affair to the Police Magistrate this morning and re- | fine to choice, 45c to 55c. Nagasaki, fuses, it is said, to be interviewed on the sub-

ject. Yesterday evening Livernois was arrested on Ontario street near the Papineau Road by Sergeant Desjardins and Deputy High Constable Contant. The men, whose names take place shortly.

THE POST OFFICE, MONTREAL. The following table gives a comparative statement of the finances of the Money Order and ravings Bank Department of the Montreal Post office, for the years ending 3ist December, 1880 and 1881:—

1000 414 1011.				
ORDERS ISSUED.	INCREASE.			
1880\$172,864.44	ì			
1881 199,976.76	\$ 27,112.32			
COMMISSION RECEIVED.				
1850\$ 2,179.69	i			
1881 2,121-24	241.25			
ORDERS PAID.				
1880\$771,455,24 1881794,451,59				
1881 791,451.59	27,993.35			
EAVINGS DEPOSITS.				
1890\$183,745.00 1881324,233.00				
1881 324,233.00	140,483.00			
WITH DRAWN.				
1830\$130,068.26				
1881 141,111.96	11,018.70			
	\$266,881.62			
INTERNATIONAL M. O. AD-				
VICES CERTIFIED AT	- (
THE MONTREAL EX-				
CHANGE OFFICE.	ſ			
1880\$ 50,998.06	98,615.61			
1881 149,814 27	1			
Total increase\$305,497,23				
The increase in the two departments, which				

The increase in the two departments, which amounts to \$35.5497.23, is a great deat larger than that of several of the preceding years. The increase \$140.485 in the savings branch is also a noteworthy fact, and is an excellent indication of the general prosperity of the city, as it represents the savings of the working people.

HEAL AND SOOTH SORE LUNGS Without loss of time by the use of Thomas' Eclectric Oil, a standard internal and external remedy for lung complaint, rheumatism, neuralgia, soreness and stiffness of the joints, and a variety of other diseases, as well as external injuries. A single bottle of this invaluable remedy, often suffices to overcome the difficulty. Not only is it speedy and thorough in its operation, but perfectly safe, since it contains ouly the purest and most salutary ingredients. It does not evaporate and lose strength, like medicinal oils containing an alcholic priz: nle. Physicians of eminence recognize and testily to its merits, and veterinary surgeons recommend it as a remedy for colic, galls, hoof affections, sweeny, garget, and other complaints of horses and cattle. Prepared only by Northeop & Lyman, Toronto, Ont.

Finance and Commerce.

FINANUIAL. TRUE WITNESS OFFICE. TUESDAY, Jan. 17, 1882.

Rates of discount and interest were unchanged. Sterling Exchange was quiet at 108% to 108% between bankers, 109% demand. New York funds ruled at 3 1.6 to } prem. The stock market this a. m. was irregular. The bid prices at noon were :- Montreal 1993: Merchants, 1262; Ontario, 61; Commerce, 1402; Richelleu, 51; Gas, 1492; Montreal Telegraph, 124; and City Passenger 1312.

Morning Stock Sales—25 Montreal, 2002;

Morning Stock Sales—25 Montreal, 200; for opium irregular. Other prices are hrm.

Mr. Paradis has made enquiries concerning the Baron with, as yet, little success. It appears that he represents himself as the agent of the estate of Baron Charles Lemoil de Longueuil, Chambly County, Province of Quebec. According to him it is worth \$149; 75 do, 149; 25 do, 149; 26 do, 149; 50 d

Paul, 115; 57 Loan & Mortgage, 105]; 1 do

105. This p.m. Montreal declined 4; Commerce 1; Montreal Telegraph 1 and Gas 1. Richelleu gained 2 and City Passenger 1 per cent

on noon prices. Afternoon sales-20 Montreal 200; 113 do 1994; 20 Commerce 1404; 25 do 1401; 8 Exchange 145; 105 City Passenger 132; 50 Canada Cotton 155; 100 Gas 1491; 125 St. Paul 115; 50 Richelleu 52; 30 Dundas 137.

COMMERCIAL. WEEKLY REVIEW - WHOLESALE

PRICES. Business has undoubtedly brightened up much greater improvements may be looked for in the course of a week. Trade generally is improving with the advance of the year, and a prosperous spring is expected on all sides. Many of the mercantile corporations of the city held their annual meetings during the week, and the reports submitted are, on the whole, highly satisfactory. Day Goods -A certain amount of inac-

tivity and uncertainty prevailed during the week, but dealers expect this state of affairs to change to a firm feeling and activity in the course of a few days. A large quantity of English goods have arrived and are being rapidly sorted. Travellers have been sent out again with their spring samples. As may be expected, but few orders have yet been received, but for a week or two it will be impossible to state in reality what are the prospects of the spring trade. It is very likely that retail dealers will carry over exceptionally heavy winter stocks this year and an increased number of applications for renewals over the number at the same scason

last year may be expected. Manufacturers

are holding their goods for high prices. Boots and Shors .- Manufacturers are busy on spring goods, orders for which are brisk, notwithstanding the fact that travellers in some instances have hardly yet had time to reach the districts from which they have lately been debarred by the bad roads. Prices are ruling steady and manufacturers state that there is loss cutting of prices this year-in fact only a few weak Quebec firms doing so. Payments are fair. Men's split boots, \$1 60 to 2.25; men's kip boots, \$2 50 to 300; men's calf boots, \$3 to 3 75; men's kip brogans, \$1 35 to 1 40; men's split do, 90c to \$1.10; men's buff congress, \$1 50 to 2; men's buff and pebbled balmorals, \$1 75 to 2.25; men's split do, \$1 25 to 1 50; shoe packs, \$1 to 1 75; women's pebble and buff balmorals, \$1 00 to 1 40; do split balmorals, 90c to \$110; do prunella balmorals, 50c to \$1 50; do interior bal-\$1 25; do buchskin balmorals, 60c to 80c; Missos' pobbled and buff balmorals, 90c to S1.10; do split balmorals, 75c to 90c; do morals, 60 to 70c; child's pebbled and buff balmorals, 60c to 90c; do split balmorals, 50c to 60c; do prunella balmorals, 50c to 75c; infants' cacks, per dozen. \$3 75 to \$6. GROCERIES. - Although business has been

dull, a slight improvement is noted. The

principal movement during the week has been in Sugars and Valencia raisins. We quote:- Teas - Japan, common, 221c to 25c; good common to medium, 27c to 30c; fair to good, 34c to 45c; 25c to 35; Young hyson, firsts, 48c to 55c; seconds, 38c to 45c; thirds, 30c to 35c: fourths, 26c to 29c; Gunpowder, low grades 38c to 40c; good to fine, 50c to 60c; finest, 65c to 70c; Imperial, medium to good, 33c 38c; fine to finest, 45c to 60c; Twankey, comare suppressed, are already in jail, mon to good, 29 to 32c; Oolong, common, 33c both doing six months each, one to 38c; good to choice, 40c to 65c; Congou, for vagrancy and the other for larceny. Thus common, 26c to 32c; medium to good, 32c the whole three are in the meshes of the law to 40c; fine to finest, 41c to 60c; Souchong, Sugar.—Granulated, 9gc to 9gc; Yellow refined, 71c to 81c. Syrup's and Molasses-Bright to 73c; medium, 55c to 59c; fair 51c to 54c. Molasses—Barbadoes 57c to 59c; Trinidad, 50c to 52c; sugar house, 36c to 40c. Coffee—Mocha, 32c to 33c; O. G. Java, 26c to 29c; Singapore and Ceylon, 22c to 24c; Maracaibo, 21c to 23c; Jamaica, 174c to 20c; Rio, 16c to 18c; chicory, 12c to 12 c. Spices-Cassia, per lb, 13c to 18c; mace, 90c to \$1.00; cloves, 40c to 50c; Jamaica ginger, bl, 22c to 28c; Jamaica ginger, unbl, 17c to 21c; Cochin ginger, 14c to 18c; African, 10c to 11c; black pepper, 15c to 17c; pimento, 14c to 15c; mustard, 4 lb jars, 15c to 20c; mustard, 1 lb jars, 24c to 25c; nutmegs, unlimed, 85c to 95c; limed, 65c to 90c. Valencia raisins, 82c to 93; currants, 62c to 71c; layer raisins, \$295 to \$3 20; sultanas, 111 to 121; looso muscatel, new \$3.00 to \$3.15; London layers, \$3 35 to 3 40; nuts unchanged; SS almonds, 150 to 17c; walnuts, 8c to 11c; filberts, 10c to 101c; figs, 10c

IRON AND HARDWARE, -Stock taking is not yet finished by many hardware houses and travellers have not all started out on their spring trip. Consequently trade is quiet, the only business stirring being in the filling of sorting up orders of seasonable goods Iron continues to increase in value. We quote as follows:—Siemens, \$25.00; Gartsherrie, \$25.00; Summerlee, \$25.00; Langloan, \$25.00; Eglinton, \$23.50; Carnbroe, \$24.00. Bars per 100 lbs; \$2 00 to \$2.35; Canada plates, per box: Hatton \$3.25 to \$3.50; other brands, \$3.50; Tin Plates, per box, charcoal I C, \$6 00 to \$6 25; Coke, IC, \$5 50. Tinned Sheets, No. 26, charcoal, \$11 00 to 11 25; Galvanized Sheets, No. 28, best, \$7 50 to \$7 75; Hoops and Bands, per 100 lbs \$2 50 to \$2 75; Sheets, best brands, \$2 60 to \$2 75 Boller Plates \$3 00; Russia Sheet Iron per lb, 124c. Lend, pig, per 100 lbs, \$5 00 ; do sheet, 5 50 ; do bar, \$5 to \$5 7 5 ; do shot, \$6 to \$6 75; Steel, cast, per 1b, 1110 to 121c; do Spring, per 100 lbs, \$3.75 to \$4 25; do Tire, \$3 50 to \$4 00; do Sleigh Shoe, \$2.25 to \$2 50. Ingot Tin, 28c to 30c. Ingot Copper, 20c to 21c. Sheet Zinc per 100 lbs, \$5 40 to 5 75; spelter, \$5 25 to \$5 75. Horse Shoes, per 100 lbs, \$4 75 to \$5 00. Proved Coil chain, inch, \$5 50 to \$5 75; Iron Wire, No. 6, per bdl, \$1.85 to \$2 00. Out Nails:— Prices, net cash within 30 days or 4 months note, 10 d to 60 d; Hot Cut, American or Canada Pattern, \$2.80 per keg; 8 d and 9 d, Hot Cut, do, \$2.85 per keg; 6 d and 7 d, Hot Cut, do, \$3.10 per keg; 4 d and 5 d, Hot Cut, American Pattern, \$3.35 per keg; 3 d, Hot Cut, do, \$4 10 per keg; 3 d, Fine, Hot Cut, \$5.60 per keg; 4 d to 5 d, Cold Cut, Canada Pattern, \$3 10: 3 d, Cold Cut,

Canada Pattern, \$3 GO. DRUGS AND CHEMICALS .- The trade here is quiet, but some improvement may be looked for soon. For Quinine prices are higher and for opium irregular. Other prices are firm.

powder, \$1.40 to \$1.60; alum, \$1.75 to \$2.00; copperss, 100 lbs., 900 to \$1; flour sulphur, \$2 90 to 3.25; epsom salts, \$1.40 to 1 60; sal sods, \$1.10c to 1.25; saltpetre, per keg, \$10 00; sulphate of copper, 51c to 7c; whiting, 55c to 60c quinine, \$3.25; morphia, \$2.60 to \$2.90; castor oil, 10c to 101; shellac, 42c to 45c; opium, \$4.50 to \$4.75.

JEATHER -- The market is quiet, but it is probable that there will soon be a brisk demand. Stocks are, however, heavy and prices show no improvement. Sole leather is meeting with the best demand at We quote :- Hemlock Spanish present. considerably during the past week, and as most to 251c; No 2, B A, 23c; to with the idea of meeting any pressing rebranches of the wholesale t.ade have about recovered from the effects of the holidays Buffalo sole, No 1, 21c to 23c; No 2, 19c to paid. Good to choice butchers' cattle ranged and we have at last splendid winter roads, 21c; hemlock slaughter, No 1, 27c to 29c; irom 33c to 43c and medium stock was selling marcher improvements may be looked. waxed upper, light and medium, 36c to 39c; splits, large, 23c to 28c; small, 21c to 25c; calfskins (27 to 36 lbs), 60c to 80c; do (18 Enkins, Port Hope; Roberts & Wilder, Lento 26 lbs), 60c to 70c; Harness, 26c to 34c; noxville; Robert Cochrane, Guelph; H buff, 14c to 16c; pabble, 121c to 151c; rough, 26c to 28c.

FISH .- The market could not be duller and prices are unchanged at former quotaions. Labrador harrings at \$6 25 to 6 50 North Shore Salmon, \$18 to \$19 and \$29 for Nos. 2, 3 and 1. British Columbia salmon, \$16.50; No. 1 split herrings, \$5.50 to \$5.75 per brl; No. 2, \$1; No. 1 half-brls, \$3 25; dry cod, \$4 75 to \$5; green do, \$5.25 to \$5 50 for No. 1, \$4 to \$4.25 for No. 2; mackerel, No. 2, S6 00 to S6.50; No. 3, \$5.25; salmon trout, \$4.50.

Fuss.-There have been scarcely any offer ings of raw fors during the week and prices are unchanged. Muskrat, 10c. to 12c. beaver, prime, per 1b, \$2 25 to 2 50 bear, per skin, \$6 to 8 00; bear onh \$3 to 400; fisher, \$5 to 7; fox. red, \$1 to 1 25 do cross, \$2 to 3 00; Iynx, \$1 50 to 2 00; marten, 100 to \$1.25c; mink, \$1 to 125; otter, \$8 to 10 00 ; raccoon, 40c to 50c; skunk, 50c to 75c.

Wool.-There is quite a demand for foreign wool, but the trade in domestics is at 33c per lb. The flocks as above reported a standstill. Prices are steady. We quote: Greasy Cape, 21c to 22c; Australian, 24c to 30c; Canadian pulled, A super, 33c to 34c; B super, 30c to 32c, and unassorted, 30c.

Hines .- The market is featureless, there being a moderate demand with adequate supply. Prices are steady. We quote :-\$6 50, \$7 50 and \$8 50 for Nos. 3, 2 and 1 respectively; calf-skins, 12c; sheepskins, \$1 to S1.05.

Ons .- Dull at unchanged prices. Newfoundland cod oil, 45c; steam refined seal, 57c to 57½c; linseed oil, 73c raw, and 77c

PETBOLKUM .- Market shows no activity, and prices are weak. We quote car lots at 18c to 19c here; broken lots at 19c to 21c; and single barrels 21 to 22c.

SALT -Quoted at 65c for elevens, and 67c for tens; factory filled, \$1 to \$1.10, and Eureka, \$2.00.

for choice makes and 112c for summer makes. Limed eggs are easy at 18c to 21c. Dressed hogs steady at \$8 50 to 8.60.

MONTREAL STREET MARKETS-JAN. 17 There was a fair attendance of buyers today, and a moderate amount of business was the result. There was a scarcity of dairy produce and grain, both of which brought high prices. Oats were held at \$1.05 per bag by farmers, and potatoes ranged from \$1 to \$1 15 per bag. Farmers' frozen beef was selling by the hind quarter at 5c to 7 dc, and by the fore-quarter at 3 dc to 4 dc. Mutton carcasses realized 7c per lb and dressed bogs 83c to 9c. For strictly fresh eggs in baskets 30c was paid, and print butter was held at 30c to 35c per lb.

FLOUR, per 100 lbs, \$3 55 to 3 60; buck-wheat flour, \$2 60; oatmeal, do, \$2 50; cornmeal, do, \$1 60 to 1 65; moulie, do, \$1 70 to 1 80; bran, per 100 lbs, \$1 10.

GRAIN-Oats, per bag, \$1 to \$1.05; pear, per bush, \$1.05 to \$1.10; buckwheat, \$1.35

to \$1 40 per bag.
VRGSTABLES.—Potatoes, per bag, 1\$ to \$1 10; carrots, per bushel, 60c; onlons, per bbl, \$3; per bushel, 75c to 80c; Montreal cabbages, per 100, \$4 to \$6; lettuce, per dozen, \$1 50; celery, per doz, 40c to 50c; Montreal turnips, per bushel, 50c; marrows 10c each; beets, per bushel, 50c; Brussels spronts, \$1 20 per dozen; parsnips, 60c per bushel; artichokes, \$1 per bushel.

FROIT.—Apples per barrel, \$3 to \$4. Montreal Fameuse, \$3 to \$3 50; American pears,\$8 to \$9; Almeria grapes, per keg, \$7 50; cranberries, 50c per gal, \$12 per bbl; Valencia oranges, \$5.50 to \$6 00 per case; Jamaica, \$8 to \$9 per bbl; lemons, \$5 per case.

DAIRY PRODUCE .- Poor to choice print butter, per lb, 25c to 25c; tub butter, per lb, 18c to 22c; Eggs, new laid, per dozen, 25c to 30c; packed, 19c to 22c. Poultry-Fowls, per pair, 50c to 75c; ducks, per pair, 75c to 90c; chickens, per pair, 40c

to 60c; turkeys, per 1b, 9c; geese, 7c. MEATS-Beef, per 1b, trimmed, 10c to 12c; mutton, 7c to 10c; lamb, forequarters, 8c; lamb, hindquarters, 10c; veal, per lb., 8c to 15c; pork, per lb, 12c; hams, per lb, 14c to 15c; land per lb, 13c to 15c; sausages, per

lb, 12c to 14c; dressed hogs, \$8 to \$8 50. FISH.-Lake trout, per lb., 10c to 124c pike and lobsters, per lb, 10c; white fish, per lb, 10c to 12c; halibut, per lb, 12c to 15c; haddock and cod, per lb, 6c; mackerel, per lb, 10c to 12c; black bass, per bunch, 40 to 50c; maskinonge, per lb, 12c to 15c; sword fish, per lb, 124c to 15c; fresh herrings, 30c per doz; smelts, 12c.

GAME.—Partridges, 60c to 70c per brace; black ducks, \$1 to \$1 25; hares, 25c to 30c; pigeons, 25c to 30c; snowbirds, 25c per

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET .- Jan. 14: A few Americans have been here during the week, but their purchases were not large. On the Corporation Market a pair of fine young greys realized \$200 and two bays \$130 and \$85 respectively. Sales of carriage

11th, 17 do \$1,058; 5 do \$405; 10 do \$1,245. January 12th, 9 do \$1,258. Traders in town were :- H. Beattie, Island

Pond, Vt; E H Smith, Hartford, Conn; S D Hobson, Island Pond; H E Dyer, Portland. Me; O H Davis, Franklin; W H and A Ryan, Boston.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET-JAN. 16. The receipts at Vigor Market consisted of 350 cattle, 12 sheep and a few calves. The supply of cattle being somewhat excessive in view of the run last week, prices favored the buying interest. Butchers were present in good numbers, but more with the view of sole, No 1, BA, 25c to 27c ordinary, 241c picking up a few cattle at a bargain rather than with the idea of meeting any pressing reat 3c and upwards. The offerings were distributed among the following drovers :- Jas Hearn, ditto; Thos Bonner, Toronto; E Micks, Brighton; R J Hopper, City; Price & Delorme, do, and J B Roy, do. For three tairly good calves, \$26 was asked and \$24 was bid. The sheep realized \$4.50 to \$5 each. Dressed hogs were quoted at \$8.50 to \$8.75 according to condition and size of lot. Two small lots of live hogs were offered at 71c at St. Gabriel Marset and bids

ranged up to 7c. In New York on Friday there was a fair demand for horned cattle at \$1 per head advance on last Wednesday's quotations. At Sixteenth Street Yards prices were 81c to 111c per lb, weights 51 to 81 cwt. At Har-simus Cove Yards prices were 9c to 12c per 1b, weights 51 to 101 cwt. From 55 to 56 lb was allowed net; top quality steers obtained 57 lb net; general range of quality course to fair. Milch cows improved in the feeling. Coarse quality calver sold at 4c to 41c per lb; veals at 61c to 8c per lb, the demand being good. Sneep and lambs were slow of sale at former rates; sheep sold at 47c to 6kc por lb; lambs 7c to 7lc per lb; cull sheep ranged from poor to good. Hogs on live weight \$6 35 per cwt.

Mew Adveriisements.

IN IRELAND,

The Map 24x30 contains the name and the number of acres in the estate of each great landlord. The landlords are classified according to their titles, and are represented as disabilities, viz. Poodle Dogs, Hounds, Curs, Rats, Cons. Eacres, Cons. Sector. Sectors, May W. Lyes, &c. ais. Foxes, Crows, Sankes, Hogs, Welves, &c, Will be malled free to any address in Canada a weeple of price, 20c. Address,

J. McARAN, Bookseiler, 248 ST. JOSEPH STREET. MET AGENTS WANTED. TOO

For tens; factory filled, \$1 to \$1.10, and Eureka, \$2.00.

The Liverpool produce markets to-day were steady and unchanged.

The local market for breadstuffs was steady to firm. Sales were reported of 120 berrels Superior Extra, \$6 30; 120 Choice Extra Superior, \$6 20; 50 Strong Bakers', \$6 50; 130 Medium ditto, \$6 45, and a car of Ontario bag flour at \$2 85.

Canada Red Winter wheat is unchanged at \$1.43 to \$1.45; White Winter do, at \$1.37 to \$1.39 and Spring do at \$1.44 to \$1.45.

Oats in store, 30c to 40c; peas, 77c to 78½c per 60 lb3; rye, 90c to 92c, and barley, 65c to 75.

Receipts here to day:—Wheat, 450 bush; coats, 950; barley, \$1,050; flour, \$1,765 bbls; meal, \$100; ashes, 38; butter, \$1,032 pkg8; leather, 188 rolls; tobacco, \$13 cases; spirits, \$71 casks; dressed hogs, \$1.334.

Sales of \$8,000 to \$1,000 boxes of cheese bave been made over the cable at \$12½c to \$13c for choice makes and \$11½c for summer makes.

Limid acres are casy at \$8c to \$21c. English language, in the newspaper of the said city called The TRUE WITNESS, be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiffs within two months the demand of the Piaintiffs within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Adjudicatoric to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiffs will be permitted to proceed to trial and judgment as in a cause by default.

(By the Court.)

GEO. H. KERNICK.

23 2

Deputy P.S.C.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS-

TRICT of MONTREAL, in the Superior Court for Lower Canada, No. 1,133, the sixteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.

Present:—The Hon Mr. Justice Jette.

Dame Sarah Ann Burkett, of the City of Montreal, widow of the late George F. Reiniger, in his lifetime of the same place, contractor, and Goorge David Reiniger, of the said City of Montreal, contractor, Plaintiffs, vs. Dame Sarah Adelia Reiniger, heretofore of the City of Montreal and now absent from this Province, wile of James Hersey, also heretofore of the said City of Montreal and now absent and the said James Hersey for the purpose of assisting his said wife and Dame Florence Rossetta Heiniger, of the said City of Montreal, wife of Charles Ward, of the City of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, one of the United States of America, and the said Charles Ward, for the purpose of authorizing his said wife, Defendants.

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Messrs.

America, and the said Charles Ward, for the purpose of authorizing his said wife, Defendants.

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Messrs. Judah & Branchaud, of Counsels for the Flaintiffs, inasmuch as it appears by the return of J. A. Lapallieur, one of the Ealliffs of the Superior Court on the writt of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendants, Dame Sarah Adelia Reiniger, James Hersey and Charles Ward, have left their domicile in the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal, that the said Defendants, Sarah Adelia Reiniger, James Hersey and Charles Ward, by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal called La Minerve, and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said oity called Thue Truck Witness, be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiffs within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendants, Sarah Adelia Reiniger, James Hersey and Charles Ward, to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiffs will be permitted to proceed to trial and judgment as in a cause by default.

(By the Court.)

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Manager.

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AN Estimates given for all classes of Burglar-proof work. A new second-hand flafes now in stock.

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Price 75 Cents.

No more fervent tribule to Ireland's devotion to the Faith has ever appeared than this book from the pen of a French Missionary. It glows with enthusiasm and bears eloquent testimony to the truth of Father Burke's words: "Ireland's tree of Catholicity never yielded to any blast... she raises her head to-day as graceful, as benutiful, as lended with every flower of promise and fruit of fulfilment as in the day when the dying hand of Patrick waved its last benediction over her, and when with his fainting and dying voice he made his ast prayer. fainting and dying voice he made his ast pr to God that Ireland might keep hor faith until the end of time."

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We call the attention of Agents to these new and brilliant Series of Charts, which are finely colored, varnished and mounted on rockers.

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OUR LADY OF LOURDES.
ST. ANN TEACHING THE BLESSED
VIRGIN.
ST JOSEPH WITH INFANT JESUS.
THE ANNUNCIATION.
HOLY WAY OF THE CROSS.
THE LAST SUPPER.
THE MADONNA OF ST. SIXTUS.
CRUCIFIXION.
VIRGIN AND CHILD.
INFANT SAVIOUR WITH BLESSED
VIRGIN AND ST. JOSEPH.
THE BIRTH OF OUR SAVIOUR.
THE CORONATION OF THE BLESSED
VIRGIN.
OUR LORD CARRYING THE CROSS.
FATHER BURKE.

FATHER BURKE. MAP OF IRELAND.

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